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ABSTRACT

The greatest percentage of increase for women participating in the labor force in Oregon was among those between the ages of 25 and 44. The percentage of women with some postsecondary education has more than doubled in two generations. Women now represent 47 percent of full-time postsecondary students in Oregon. Fifty-seven percent of the state's female adults are married, 20 percent have never married, 11 percent are widowed, and 12 percent are divorced or separated. Since 1970, the number of births to Oregon teenagers has more than doubled (from 8 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 1985). Female-headed families represent 11 percent of total households in Oregon, and women represent over 44 percent of the state's labor force. Sixty-seven percent of unmarried mothers of three- to five-year-olds and 81 percent of unmarried mothers of school age children are in the work force. Fifty-four percent of Oregon families are supported by two or more wage earners. Oregon men and women continue to work in traditionally sex-typed occupations, with males being paid more in every occupation (even in those that are predominantly female). Women employed full-time earned an average of $9,955 compared with $17,505 for their male counterparts, and families maintained by women are the most vulnerable to poverty. (This document provides 37 statistical tables and figures.) (MN)

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ED298354

# OREGON WOMEN

## *A Report on Their Education, Employment and Economic Status*

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***A Report on Their Education, Employment and Economic Status***

**1987**

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# Highlights

- The greatest percent of increase for women participating in the labor market was among those age 25 to 44, the "baby boom" generation. This group represents more than one-third of the state's population currently participating in the labor market.
- The percentage of women with some post-secondary education has more than doubled in two generations: 45 percent of Oregon women age 25 to 44 have some post-secondary education, compared with only 23 percent of Oregon women age 65 and over.
- Women now represent 47 percent of full-time post-secondary students in Oregon. They accounted for 35 percent of the doctoral degrees, 50 percent of the master degrees, and 48 percent of the bachelor degrees in the 1983-84 school year.
- Current marital status patterns indicate 57 percent of women are married, 20 percent are single (never married), 11 percent are widowed, and 12 percent are divorced or separated.
- Oregon's marriage rates are consistently lower than the U.S. rate, while the divorce rates are consistently higher. Divorces edged up marginally in 1985, increasing to 15,736 and affecting 13,154 minor children.
- The number of births to teenagers in Oregon has doubled since 1970 — from eight percent to 19 percent in 1985.
- Female-headed families represent 11 percent of the total households in Oregon. Of these female-headed families, 70 percent have children under 18 and 44 percent of these children are between six to 17 years old.
- In 1980, 86 percent of families in Oregon were married-couple families — a family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household.
- Fifty-one percent of the total families in Oregon had children under 18 in 1980 — 81 percent of these were married-couple families, 15 percent were female-headed families, and three percent were male-headed families. However, it is estimated that almost half of children born today will live in a single-parent family at some time in their childhood.
- Today women represent over 44 percent of the labor force in Oregon. The female labor force has grown nearly twice as fast as that for males since 1970. In 1970 the state's labor force composition was 63 percent male and 37 percent female.
- Sixty-seven percent of unmarried mothers of three to five year olds, and 81 percent of unmarried mothers of school-age children, are in the work force. Not surprisingly, the older the children, the more likely the mother is to be in the work force.
- The one-wage earner family is no longer the norm. Fifty-four percent of Oregon families are supported by two or more wage earners. Fifty-two percent of married-couple families, 28 percent of female-headed families and 40 percent of male-headed families have two or more wage earners.
- In the civilian labor force for 1985, an annual average of 117,000 men and women were unemployed, registering an unemployment rate of 9.0 percent for men and 8.5 percent for women.
- In 1980 men and women continued to work in traditional sex-typed occupations. Out of the 132 listed occupations on Table IV-10, 55 occupations were male-dominated (80 percent or more men) and 21 occupations were female-dominated (80 percent or more women).
- In 1980 males were paid a higher income in *every* occupation — even in the occupations predominantly female.
- In 1979 Oregon women employed full-time year-round (age 16-65+) earned $9,955 compared with $17,505 for their male counterparts — only 57 cents, on the average, for each dollar earned by men.
- In 1979 women who had 16 or more years of education earned less than men with an eighth grade education — $13,800 compared to $16,665. Female high school graduates earned 54 cents for every dollar earned by male high school graduates; female college graduates earned 64 cents for every dollar earned by men with this much education.
- In 1979 median income for male-headed families was 78 percent of the median for married couples, while income for female-headed families was only 46 percent of the married couple median income.
- In 1979 more than 50 percent of female-headed families had total family incomes of less than $10,000. By contrast, only 27 percent of male-headed families and 15 percent of married-couple families had incomes this low.
- Families maintained by women with no spouse present are most vulnerable to poverty: 28 percent of this group, compared with five percent of husband-wife families and 11 percent of male-headed families, had incomes below the poverty level in 1979.
- Over one-half of female-headed families with children under six years old are living in poverty.

# Introduction

This report provides a statistical base to examine the educational, employment and economic status of the 1,361,851 Oregonians who are women and girls. By addressing these issues, factual information is available for policy makers to consider when making future decisions that affect the lives of women in Oregon.

To present a comprehensive look at the status of women in this state, numerous topics are examined and discussed:

- Population Characteristics
- Educational Attainment
- Household Characteristics
  - Marital Status
  - Parental Status
- Labor Force Participation
  - Employment
  - Income
  - Earnings
- Poverty
- Child Care
- Teenage Parents
- Displaced Homemakers
- Value of Housework

These issues are presented in narrative form accompanied by detailed supporting tables and graphs. Under each topic Oregon statistics and national statistics and research are considered.

The 1980 U.S. Census served as the primary data source of information for this report. The Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University was commissioned to update census information for use in this report, including the following major sources:

1. 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics published November 1983;
2. Summary Tape File 2 (STF2), which describes general population characteristics and information based on 100 percent count data;
3. Summary Tape File 4 (STF4), which provides data on general social and economic characteristics; and
4. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)-File A, which provides data on income, earnings and poverty based on a five percent stratified subsample of the census.

The U.S. Census, conducted every ten years, is a comprehensive data base using statistics compiled both nationally and for each individual state. Information from the census is made available in a number of forms, including printed material and computer tapes. Minor variations occur between data derived from printed reports compared to data derived from summary tape files. Some differences are also due to the rounding off of numbers and/or "weighting," which affects comparisons of sample data to 100 percent data from the total population.

Additional information was obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Oregon Department of Human Resources, Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Employment Division, and related research. The report format is based on a similar report from the state of Minnesota, *Women in Minnesota*, published in 1980.

# Population Characteristics

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

In 1985 the female population in Oregon was 1,361,851 — roughly 51 percent of all residents — Table I-1.* This percentage has remained relatively the same since 1970. From 1970 to 1985, the greatest percentage of population increase was shown for women age 25 to 44 — the "baby boom" generation. As we get further into this report, we will also find this group now represents more than one-third of the state's population currently participating in the labor market.

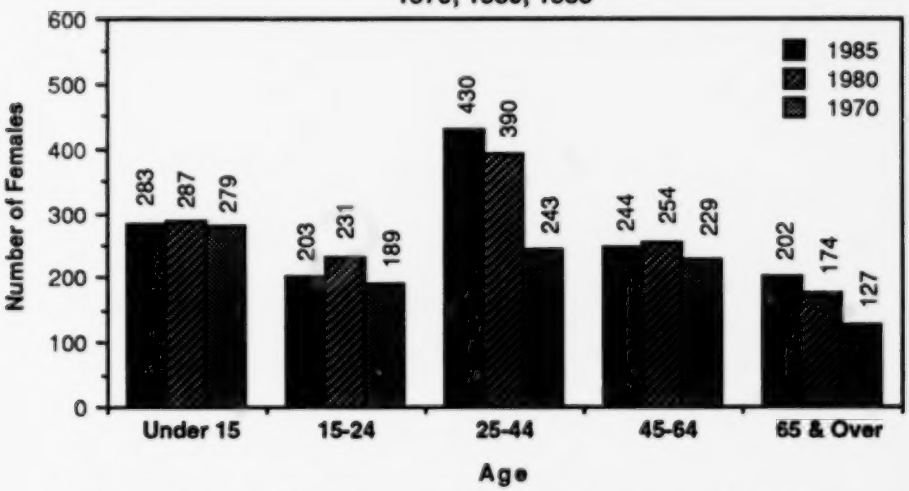
In the years between 1970 and 1980, the median age of Oregon residents increased from 29.7 to 30.9 for women, and from 28.2 to 29.5 for men. The difference in median age was due to the larger percentage of women in people over age 65: 57 percent compared to 43 percent for men.

Over 57 percent of the population age 65 and over — 202,038 — were women in 1985. The Census Bureau sees an even greater percentage difference between men and women age 75 and over and this is projected to increase in the future:

| Year* | Women Age 75+ | Men Age 75+ |
|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 87,476 | 50,829 |
| 1990 | 101,750 | 58,382 |
| 1995 | 112,961 | 62,876 |
| 2000 | 122,770 | 65,921 |

*Center for Population Research & Census, Portland State University

**Figure 1. OREGON FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE: 1970, 1980, 1985**




Source: 1970, 1980 U.S. Census Count, Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University

*Tables begin on page 23. Table numbers refer to topic, e.g., II-1 through II-5 refer to the second topic "Educational Attainment."

# Educational Attainment

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

The completion of a high school education is now expected of young adults; it is stressed much more today than it was in the past. Among those age 25 to 44, 88 percent of both women and men completed 12 or more years of education in 1980 — see Table II-1. For older generations, persons 65 and over, only 53 percent of the women and 45 percent of the men completed 12 or more years of education. Increases in the level of educational attainment for women are particularly noticeable when comparing women 65 and older with their daughters and granddaughters. While only about 53 percent of the older women were high school graduates, more than 88 percent of women age 25 to 44 completed high school.

The percentage with some post-secondary education more than doubled in this period; 45 percent of younger women had some college compared with only 22 percent of older women. Among persons age 25 and over, 42 percent of men compared with 35 percent of women had some post-secondary education.

Since 1979 the Project on Equal Education Rights (PEER) has attempted to document the progress of women and girls in education by conducting state-by-state surveys of their status. One form of measurement they use is the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores of female and male students. Oregon's 1985 SAT Math and Verbal Scores were lower for women.

| SAT | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Math Scores | 510 | 462 |

The math scores show a difference of 48 points between female and male students. Oregon ranks 27th in these scores compared with other states in the nation.

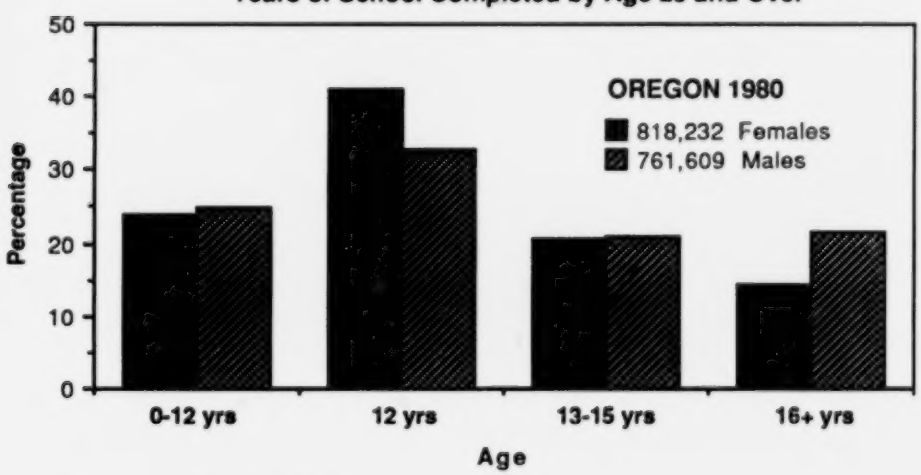
| SAT | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Verbal Scores | 447 | 441 |

The verbal scores show a difference of six points between women and men. Oregon ranks 11th in these scores compared with other states in the nation.

The greater difference in math scores emphasizes the fact that men are directed more toward the math and science courses deemed essential for careers now and in the foreseeable future, while the smaller gap in the verbal scores indicates women are focused to a greater degree in the English-verbal type courses. According to the Admissions Testing Program, only 6.4 percent of high school senior women, compared to 33.3 percent of high school senior men, indicated a desire to major in college in the physical science course work that leads to the scientific and professional careers traditionally dominated by males.

Both men and women are pursuing higher levels of education than in the past, and there is some evidence that differences in educational attainment are decreasing. As a matter of fact, the educational attainment for Oregon women was above the national average in 1980. Thirty-five percent of women in the state, compared with 28 percent of American women generally, had some post-secondary education.

**Figure 2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**
**Years of School Completed by Age 25 and Over**




Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 48

he HEGIS (Higher Education General
nformation Survey) Fall Enrollment
urveys for 1985 report the following
regon Enrollments in Public Colleges
nd Universities:

| OTAL | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| ull Time | 37,037 | 32,856 |
| ercent Female | | 47% |
| art Time | 21,591 | 28,272 |
| ercent Female | | 56.7% |

regon statistics indicate more women
an ever are enrolled in post-secondary
ducation on a part-time basis. This is
specially true for Oregon's community
olleges — see Table II-2.

ull-time enrollments for women in
regon's community colleges and
niversities average 47 percent.
ccording to the U.S. Department of
ducation, women now represent at
ast 40 percent of the full-time student
ody enrollment in public four year
olleges and universities in every state.

he U.S. Department of Education also
ports that women earned 35 percent of
e doctoral degrees, 50 percent of the
aster degrees, and 48 percent of the
achelor degrees awarded for the
983-84 school year.*

urce PEER Policy Paper #5 published by the Project on Equal Education Rights and NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, Washington, D.C.

Oregon's vocational education programs during the 1984-85 academic year show an equal representation of men and women in both high schools and community colleges — see Table II-3. However, enrollments in vocational education are still predominantly stereotyped both at the secondary and post-secondary levels — see Tables II-4 and II-5.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:**

Established federal policies prohibiting sex discrimination in education have succeeded to some extent in advancing young women into nontraditional occupations. Yet, effective educational programs for women currently in need of training for an increased wage and out of a dead-end job are minimal (Keller, 1983; Klein & Simonson, 1984; Matthews, 1980).

By 1990 an estimated three out of four jobs will require some education or technical training beyond high school. It will thus become more difficult to advance through informal on-the-job training; more formalized training will become increasingly necessary (National Alliance of Business, 1986). Training and education is especially needed for the high-risk populations of young teenage mothers, including black women and their children, and the older female population commonly referred to as displaced homemakers.

# Household Characteristics, Marital Status & Parental Status

**OREGON STATISTICS — HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:**

Of the 992,750 households in Oregon in 1980, 71 percent were family households and 29 percent were nonfamily households — see Table III-1. A household, by definition, consists of all persons occupying a housing unit. Households are divided into two general groups: family households and nonfamily households. A "family" household is defined as two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption. A "nonfamily" household consists of either a one-person household or two or more unrelated persons living together.

In 1980, 86 percent of families in Oregon were married-couple families — a family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household. Another 11 percent of families were headed by women, while three percent were headed by men — see Table III-1. Out of 289,022 nonfamily households, more women live alone, 54 percent compared to 46 percent for men.

The popular image of a "typical family" includes a married couple with one or two young children — an employed father and a homemaker not employed outside the home. This image has never represented the diversity of family types, and it is less accurate than ever in 1980 — see Table III-2.

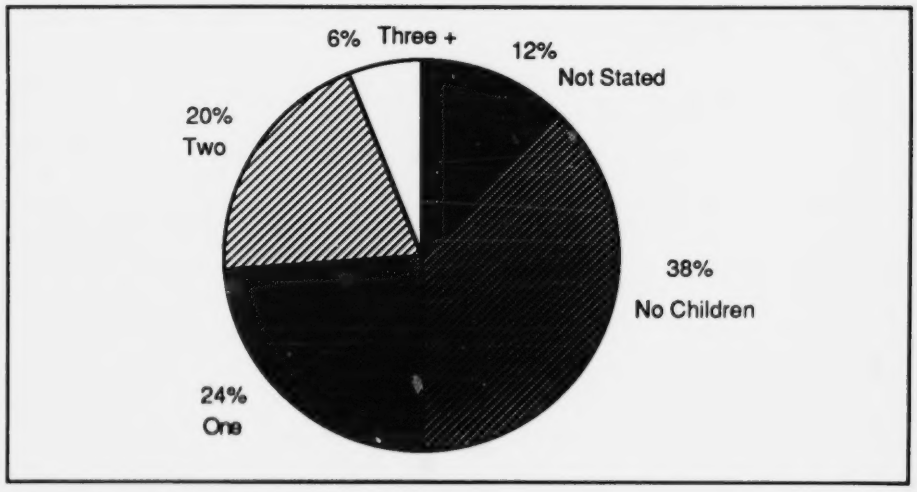
- Half of the families in Oregon — 49 percent — have no children under 18. Such families include married couples without children and those whose children are grown. They also include nonmarried relationships, such as two sisters living together.
- Female-headed families represent 11 percent of the total households in Oregon. Of these female-headed families, 70 percent have children under 18 and 44 percent have children between age 6 to 17 years old.

**MARITAL STATUS:**

Out of the total female population in 1980 (ages 15 and over), 23 percent were either separated, divorced, or widowed contrasted to 12 percent of the men — see Table III-3. Men are more likely than women to be single or married, and less likely to be widowed. This is especially true from age 45-on.

In 1985, 22,408 couples were married in Oregon, a 2.9 percent decrease from the previous year and a 7.4 percent decline from the 1982 record high of 24,186 — see Table III-4. In 1985, the marriage rate (8.4%) was nearly at the 1977 level (8.5%). Divorces edged up marginally in 1985, increasing to 15,736 and affecting 13,154 minor children — see Figure 3. This was the first increase since the all time high of 17,762 in 1980.

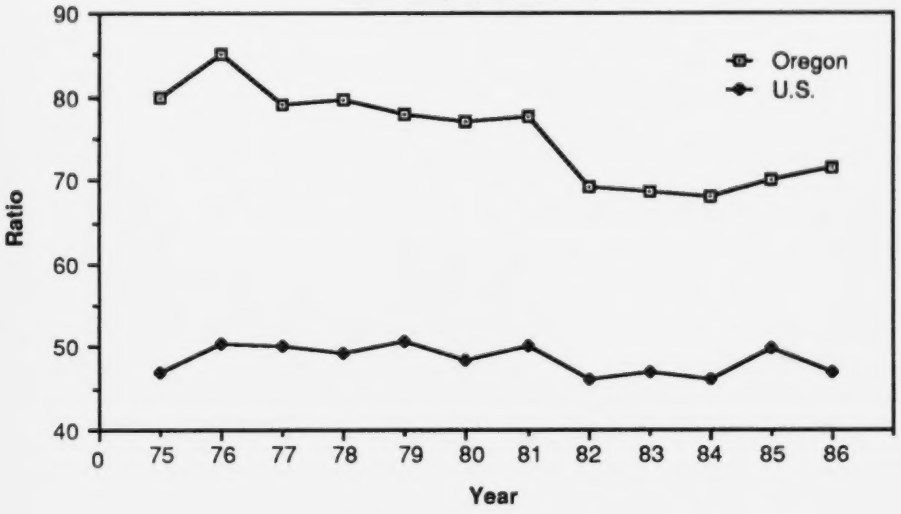
**Figure 3. OREGON DIVORCES AND ANNULMENTS Involving Children Under 18 Years**




Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report, 1985

Oregon's marriage rates are consistently lower than the U.S. rate, while divorce rates are consistently higher. Figure 3 illustrates the ratio of divorces to marriages for Oregon and the U.S. over the last decade. This figure graphically shows the Oregon divorce/marriage ratio decreasing between 1981 and 1984 and approaching the U.S. average. In 1984, however, this ratio began to increase; Oregon was one of 17 states that had an exceptionally high ratio of divorces to marriages.

**Figure 4. DIVORCE TO MARRIAGE RATIO**
**1975-1985, OREGON VS. U.S.**




Source National Center for Health Statistics, 1985

**PARENTAL STATUS:**

One of the most striking characteristics of female-headed families is the fact that they are more likely to have children. Seventy percent of female-headed families have children under 18 years of age, contrasted with only 50 percent of the male-headed families and 49 percent of the married-couple families — see Table III-2.

Twenty-six percent of the female-headed families have preschool-age children, while 23 percent live in married-couple families and 18 percent in male-headed families.

Of 79,458 female-headed families, 55,440 or 70 percent have children under 18 years old. Sixty-two percent of these female-headed families with children under 18 are divorced. Of 22,802 male-headed families, only 11,455 or 50 percent have children under 18 years old and 60 percent are divorced — see Table III-5.

The Census Bureau estimates almost half of the children born today will live in single-parent families at some time in their childhood. This includes the children of teenage mothers. In Oregon alone, births to unwed mothers have doubled since 1970 — from 2,912 or eight percent to 7,385 or 19 percent in 1985 — see Table III-4.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:**

The most significant factor contributing to single-parent households is divorce (Kamerman, 1984; Moen & Schoor, 1979). The United States is said to have the highest divorce rate in the world (Moen & Schoor, 1979). A year after divorce, studies show a woman's standard of living plunges 73 percent while a man's actually rises an average of 42 percent (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

Mothers with young children make up the bulk of single-parent families — of which 69 percent are a result of divorce or separation and 17.3 percent result from out-of-wedlock births (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984). This can be attributed largely to giving child custody to the mother.

Mothers raising children by themselves often receive no support from the absent father. In 1983 only about half of women with dependent children were awarded child support or had an agreement to receive it (U.S. Department of Labor, 1986). "The Feminization of Poverty" report — released by Wider Opportunities for Women in 1983, indicates that 41 percent of all single female-headed families have never been awarded any child support. Among Hispanic women the figure is 56 percent; for black women this percentage is 71 percent. Of those women who are awarded child support, 30 percent are never able to collect, and 25 percent receive only partial payment.

# Labor Force Participation and Employment

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

Of the 1,327,000 Oregonians who were employed or seeking employment in 1985, 579,000 were women — 44 percent of the entire state labor force. This represents a substantial six percent increase in the five year span between 1980 and 1985 for women participating in the civilian labor force. By contrast, the labor force participation rate for men during the same period increased only 1.6 percent — see Table IV-1.

In 1970 the state's labor force composition was 63 percent male and 37 percent female (Oregon Industrial Outlook, 1986).

Overall, more than half of the total female population 16 years old and over were participating in the labor force in 1980 — see Table IV-2. The breakdown by age brackets shows higher percentages — averaging approximately 65 percent — for women between age 20 to 44. This labor force participation rate for women stays relatively steady as age increases from 20 to 44, while rates for men within the same age spans steadily increase — age 20 to 24 (82%), age 25 to 34 (93%), and age 35 to 44 (95%). It is interesting to note that the majority of these women are married (see Table III-3) and have children (Table IV-3), factors which once tended to keep women at home full time.

Almost half (49%) of women between age 45 and 64 participated in the labor force in 1980 compared to 79 percent of men. The figures only show a dramatic decline for women 65 and over, when similar declines in participation for men also occur.

Labor force participation rates are high for women regardless of marital and parental status. In fact, the 1980 rates for unmarried (single, separated, divorced, or widowed) women with children reflect a much higher level of participation in the labor force (71%) than those for married women (51%). Sixty-seven percent of unmarried mothers of three to five year olds, and 81 percent of unmarried mothers of school-age children, are in the work force. Not surprisingly, the older the children, the more likely the mother is to be in the work force — see Table IV-3.

About 13 percent of Oregon families had no wage earners in 1980 (Table IV-4). They were supported by other kinds of income, such as Social Security, public assistance, or income from investments. Female-headed families had the largest proportion — 18 percent — of no employed family members.

The one-wage earner family was no longer the norm in 1980. Fifty-four percent of Oregon families were supported by two or more wage earners. In 52 percent of married-couple families, both the husband and wife were employed. The trend toward more wage earners is also apparent in other family types: 28 percent of female-headed families and 40 percent of male-headed families had two or more wage earners — see Table IV-4.

**OCCUPATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT:**

There are few differences between women and men in class of worker, that is, type of employer — see Table IV-5. In 1980 about three-fourths of both groups were employed in the private sector, while 15 percent of men and 21 percent of women held government jobs. Men were more likely than women to be self-employed: 12 percent compared with 5.8 percent of women.

The occupational outlook in Oregon has changed since the recession of 1980-82. Between 1979 and 1985, service industries such as business and health produced 23,000 new jobs. Economists predict this will continue as a part of Oregon's future (Oregon Careers, 1985-86. Business Services includes such activities as advertising, mailing, computer and data processing, research and development, public relations, etc.).

More recently, unemployment in Oregon has declined — from 1982's all time high of 11.5 percent to 8.8 percent in 1985. However, according to Oregon Industrial Outlook, 1986, "The number of jobless is not expected to decrease, but increase in the near future." In the civilian labor force for 1985, an annual average of 117,000 men and women were unemployed, registering an unemployment rate of 9.0 percent for men and 8.5 percent for women — see Table IV-6.

Around 1,146,000 Oregon men and women were employed full time and part time during 1985. While women's labor force participation rates have increased to more closely approximate those of men, differences in hours of work remain. Working part time, between 15-29 hours a week, is greater for women — 60 percent compared to 40 percent for men. Just the opposite occurs when working 35 hours or more a week as full time; the rate for men is 63 percent and only 37 percent for women — see Table IV-7. Overall, 37 percent of employed women worked full time (35 hours or more) in 1985.

According to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1984, the trend toward longer work lives will continue to increase for women. In 1900 women only worked an average of six years. Today women average 29.3 years compared to 39.1 years for men.

The Oregon Industrial Outlook describes the following four reasons for unemployment — see Table IV-8:

1. **Job Losers** are persons losing jobs involuntarily, usually due to changes in the economy. In 1985 nearly three out of every five unemployed workers in Oregon were "job losers," and the breakdown shows this much more prevalent for men (68%) than for women (42%).
2. **Job Leavers** are persons who quit or end their employment voluntarily. In 1985, 14 percent of the total unemployed were "job leavers," nine percent men and 19 percent women.
3. **Re-entrants** are persons who have been previously employed but absent from the labor force for a period of time and are re-entering the labor market. In 1985 over one-third of Oregon's unemployed were "re-entrants." This figure showed a larger percentage of women re-entering (34%) than men (17%). This possibly could be attributed to women leaving the labor force to raise a family, then returning to work at a later time.
4. **New entrants** are persons who have never worked in the labor market at a full-time paid job. In 1985, five percent of the unemployed women were "new entrants" to the labor market; six percent were men.

In 1980 men and women continued to work in traditional sex-typed occupations. Out of the 132 occupations listed on Table IV-10 and summarized in Table IV-9, 55 occupations were male-dominated (80 percent or more men) and 21 occupations were female-dominated (80 percent or more women).

**Figure 5. Male-dominated Occupations**

| | % Male |
|---|---|
| Construction Managers & Administrators, Self-employed | 95.0 |
| Manufacturing Managers & Administrators, Self-employed | 88.0 |
| Architects | 90.8 |
| Electrical & Electronic Engineers | 91.5 |
| Mechanical Engineers | 97.4 |
| Other Engineers | 93.9 |
| Surveyors & Mapping Scientists | 91.9 |
| Natural Scientists | 81.4 |
| Physicians | 88.3 |
| Dentists | 95.7 |
| Other Health Diagnosing Practitioners | 85.3 |
| Religious Workers | 88.9 |
| Lawyers & Judges | 83.6 |
| Electrical & Electronic Technicians | 85.8 |
| Drafting & Surveying Technicians | 80.1 |
| Airplane Pilots & Navigators | 98.0 |
| Sales Reps, Commodities, Except Retail | 86.8 |
| Firefighting Occupations | 96.2 |
| Police & Detectives, Public Service | 93.0 |
| Guards | 80.2 |
| Other Protective Service Occupations | 85.5 |
| Farm Operators & Managers | 86.7 |
| Farm Occupations Except Managerial | 81.7 |
| Forestry & Fishing Occupations | 93.9 |
| Automotive Mechanics, Including Body | 98.8 |
| Aircraft Mechanics | 99.1 |
| Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanics | 100.0 |
| Other Mechanics & Repairs | 96.1 |
| Carpenters | 97.9 |
| Electricians | 97.5 |
| Painters, Construction & Maintenance | 91.7 |
| Plumbers, Pipefitters & Steamfitters | 99.0 |
| Other Construction Trades | 98.3 |
| Extractive Occupations | 96.4 |
| All Supervisors, Precision Production Occupations | 83.0 |
| Manufacturing Supervisors (under above category) | 86.1 |
| Tool & Die Makers | 96.7 |
| Machinists | 96.5 |
| Sheet Metal Workers | 98.9 |
| Other Precision Metal Workers | 89.7 |
| Plant & System Operators | 95.4 |
| Metalworking & Plastic Working Machine Operators | 85.6 |
| Other Specified Machine Operators | 81.9 |
| Welders & Cutters | 96.2 |
| All Motor Vehicle Operators | 89.7 |
| Truck Drivers & Driver-Sales Workers (under above category) | 95.5 |
| Rail & Water Transportation Occupations | 98.9 |
| All Material Moving Equipment Operators | 96.2 |
| Excavating, Grading & Dozer Machine Operators (under above category) | 98.0 |
| Construction Laborers | 95.8 |
| Garage & Service Station Related Occupations | 91.6 |
| Hand Packers & Packagers | 92.8 |
| Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, & Helpers | 88.9 |
| Manufacturing Laborers, Except Construction | 82.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing Laborers, Except Construction | 86.4 |

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222; data are estimated based on a sample

**Figure 6. Female-dominated Occupations**

| | % Female |
|---|---|
| All Health Assessment & Treating Occupations | 83.4 |
| Registered Nurses (under above category) | 94.7 |
| All Health Technologists & Technicians | 80.9 |
| Licensed Practical Nurses (under above category) | 97.7 |
| All Secretaries, Stenos & Typists | 97.9 |
| Secretaries (under above category) | 98.5 |
| Receptionists | 98.0 |
| File Clerks | 83.1 |
| All Financial Records Processing Occupations | 92.3 |
| Bookkeepers, Accounting & Auditing Clerks (under above category) | 93.1 |
| Telephone Operators | 87.4 |
| Bank Tellers | 94.0 |
| Data Entry Keyers | 93.2 |
| Private Household Occupations | 94.7 |
| Waiters & Food Counter Workers | 90.6 |
| All Health Service Occupations | 89.1 |
| Nursing Aids, Orderlies & Attendants (under above category) | 87.7 |
| All Personal Service Occupations | 82.7 |
| Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists (under above category) | 80.6 |
| All Textile, Apparel & Furnishings Machine Operators | 80.5 |
| Textile Sewing Machine Operators (under above category) | 93.6 |

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222, data are estimated based on a sample.

More than one-half of employed women in the state are working in just four occupational areas: administrative support (secretaries, stenographers, typists, financial records processing, bank tellers, etc.); private household and other service occupations except protective and household (waiters, nursing aids, etc.); health technologists & technicians; and health assessment & treating occupations. The large majority of women are performing clerical or service work of some type.

Although women account for almost half of those in "professional specialty occupations," the breakdown shows most of these women are teachers, librarians and counselors, or in health assessment and treating occupations (nursing). Excluding these occupations, women would account for only 34 percent of those in professional specialties.

Despite some gains in specific occupations, women are still under-represented in blue-collar jobs. They account for only 14 percent of those in farming, forestry and fishing occupations; 20 percent of operators, fabricators and laborers; and only eight percent in precision production, craft and repair occupations. These last two occupational groupings together account for 44 percent of male employment.

## NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

**Women's Share of Labor Force**
(numbers in thousands)

| **Actual** | **1975-1980** | **1980-1985*** |
|---|---|---|
| Labor force growth | 13,156 | 9,632 |
| Women's labor force growth | 8,012 | 5,560 |
| Women's share (%) | 60.9 | 57.7 |
| **Projected**** | **1985-1990** | **1990-1995** |
| Labor force growth | 6,081 | 6,515 |
| Women's labor force growth | 4,460 | 4,379 |
| Women's share (%) | 73.3 | 67.2 |

*/**Bureau of Labor Statistics from June 1985 in "Employment Policies: Looking to the Year 2000" published by National Alliance of Business in February, 1986

It is projected that women will account for two-thirds of the labor force growth during the 1980s and 1990s; this trend reflects changes that will have far-reaching societal and economic impacts (National Alliance of Business).

The age structure of the labor force is also changing. Prime-age workers 25 to 45 (the renowned baby-boomers) now make up a large majority of the work force, with a forecasted increase in median age from 34.8 years old in 1982 to 37.3 in 1995 (Fullerton & Tschetter, 1984). Simultaneously, younger workers ages 16 to 24 (the baby-bust era) are comparatively few in numbers. The population age 55 and over will continue to increase and retire at an early age according to the National Alliance of Business (1986).

The National Alliance further states, "Major changes are anticipated in the workplace between now and the year 2000 — brought on by new technology, international competition, changes in consumer tastes, and demographic shifts." During the late 1970s and early 1980s, 20 million new jobs were created; only five percent were in manufacturing while 90 percent were in the service and information industries. While the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates 16 million new jobs will replace lost jobs between 1984 and 1995, nine out of ten of these new jobs will be in the service sector.

# Income and Earnings

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

Income level is associated with source of income, household type, marital status, presence of children, geographic area, and age. The most significant factor, however, is sex. Women's incomes are consistently lower than men's incomes.

The 1980 Census reports on income of individuals and families from the prior year, 1979. The 1979 income figures will seem low in comparison to 1986 since these figures tend to change more quickly than other demographic data. Tables V-1 to 3 illustrate the variations in income by sex which are known to persist. Although median incomes in 1979 are considerably lower than current income levels, it is safe to assume that the relationship between median incomes of men and women has changed very little in the intervening years.

Factors associated with income differences — such as women working part time, amount of education, working in low-paying jobs, and interruptions in a career — account for some of these income differences. But even when such explanations are taken into account, the centuries-old "earnings gap" remains.

In 1979 the Oregon earnings gap was larger than the national average. Oregon women employed full time year-round (age 16-65+) earned $9,955 compared with $17,505 for their male counterparts — averaging only 57 cents for each dollar earned by men — see Table V-1. The comparable national average for 1979 was 62 cents (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

In looking at the 1979 figures for personal income, Table V-2, one can see a considerable variation by age. The disparity between income begins to increase with the increase in age. For persons age 15 to 19, the median income for women is slightly lower, yet fairly close to the earnings for men — $1,667 for women versus $1,934 for men. When the 35 to 44 year old age bracket is reached, the median income for men is $19,366 and only $7,217 for women — less than half that of men. The largest percentage of women receiving the lowest income are women age 65 and over. Seventy percent (69.9%) receive less than $6,000 a year. Overall, the total median income of persons age 15 years and over in 1979 was $12,761 for men compared with $5,106 for women.

Earnings for both men and women in 1979 increase with increasing levels of educational attainment — see Table V-3. However, Oregon parallels national patterns in that women earn less than their male counterparts at every educational level. Women with 16 or more years of education earn less than men with an eighth grade education, $13,800 compared to $16,665. Female high school graduates earn 54 cents for every dollar earned by their male counterparts, while females with 13 to 15 years of education earn only 57 cents for every dollar earned by men with this much education.

By far the largest source of income in 1979 for both men and women was from wages and salaries: 91 percent of all men and 95 percent of all women over 16 reported this type — see Table V-4. Even among those age 65 and over, wage and salary income was still high — 71 percent for men versus 86 percent for women. But the women's median income was still far below that of men: $8,005 for women compared to $14,485 for men. One could conclude that more men at this age are living on pensions and Social Security while more women still need to work.

Men were more than twice as likely as women to have income from self-employment in 1979. Thirteen percent of men compared with six percent of women had some income from nonfarm self-employment. Median income disparities in this category were far greater for women — $5,005 for women compared to $11,505 for men.

The facts also do not support the stereotype of older women with large incomes from investments. Men age 65 and over appear 1.5 times as likely as women to have income from interest, dividends, or rental property. The overall median amount of investment income was $355 for men and $205 for women.

Not surprisingly Social Security becomes a major source of income for persons age 65 and older — 48 percent of men and 60 percent of women had some income from this source. However, average Social Security income was low, at a median level of $3,730 for men age 65 and over and $2,645 for women in the same age group.

Women were more likely than men to have income from public assistance in 1979 — two percent of women compared to just .06 percent of men received Supplemental Security Income, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

In 1979 married-couple families had the highest incomes of any household type, in part because they had more earners. Overall, Table V-5 shows the median is $21,438 for married-couple families compared to $16,800 for male-headed families and only $9,847 for female-headed families. Male-headed families' income was 78 percent of the median for married couples, while income for female-headed families was only 46 percent of the married couple amount.

More than 50 percent of female-headed families had total family incomes of less than $10,000. By contrast only 27 percent of male-headed families and 15 percent of married-couple families had incomes this low.

Presence and age of children were additional critical factors in family income. The percentage of female-headed families with children under 18 having a total family income of less than $10,000 increased to 59 percent. When female-headed families have children under six years old, this increases even further — to 79 percent. Women in these families have high labor force participation rates, but their earnings are low. They are caught in a vicious circle: the presence of children makes it difficult to work full time; the absence of resources makes it hard to afford adequate child care.

In summary, women's median income in Oregon in 1979 was far below the median for men for all income sources except public assistance and under the category listed "Other Income." And even though this earnings gap has been widely studied, it persists despite controlling for factors such as occupation, industry, geographic area, labor force experience, and other characteristics of employed persons and their jobs.

## NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:

Despite the rapid increase in women's labor force participation, national statistics also show a significant gap existing between pay received by men and pay received by women. On a national basis, women today earn just 64 cents for every dollar men earn when both are working year round, full time. It was 62 cents in 1979 (The U.S. Department of Labor, 1984). The median wage or salary income of year-round, full-time workers in 1983 was lowest for black women and highest for white men.

**1983 Median Wage or Salary Income***

| | All | White | Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| Women | $14,192 | $14,359 | $12,829 |
| Men | 22,410 | 23,010 | 16,387 |

*U.S. Department of Labor, 1984

Earnings for both men and women increase with increasing levels of education. However, U.S. Department of Labor statistics for 1983 show that women workers with four or more years of college education had an average income only slightly above that for men with only one to three years of high school — $14,679 versus $12,117.

According to the Committee on Salaried & Professional Women in 1981, women's wages lag significantly behind those of their male counterparts, even in the same jobs.

The National Committee on Pay Equity in 1986 tells us the earnings gap between women and men has actually widened slightly since the 1930s. For the last two decades women have earned essentially three-fourths of the wages earned by men. Pay equity, or comparable worth, is attacking this problem of sex-based wage discrimination by mandating that jobs characterized by similar levels of skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions be compensated at similar wage levels regardless of the sex or race of the worker holding the job (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1986).

National statistics also show women and men tend to hold different types of jobs, with women segregated in a small number of occupations. The Department of Labor divides job types into twelve major occupations* which are then subdivided into 427 detailed occupations. Three of the twelve major occupation groups are more than 50 percent female — 80 percent of clerical workers, 97 percent of private household workers, and 59 percent of service workers other than private household workers (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1986). In 1982 more than half of all employed women worked in occupations which were 75 percent female, and 22 percent of employed women were in jobs that were more than 95 percent female (National Committee on Pay Equity, 1986).

Newly emerging evidence concerning women's wages in the technical jobs of the future indicates the gender-based wage disparity and job distribution typified in today's labor market is being continued in the new frontier. In future growth jobs such as systems analysts, computer programmers, mathematicians, industrial engineers, etc., women have been able to narrow — but not close — the wage gap. The few women currently in these occupations earn 80 to 90 percent of the wages paid their male counterparts (Wider Opportunities for Women, 1983, p.4; Keller, 1983).

*According to the National Committee on Pay Equity the major occupational groups are:

- WHITE COLLAR WORKERS
  - Professional & Technical
  - Managers & Administrators, except farm
  - Sales Workers
  - Clerical Workers
- BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS
  - Craft & Kindred
  - Operatives, except transport
  - Transport Equipment Operatives
  - Nonfarm Laborers
- SERVICE WORKERS
  - Private Household
  - Other Service Workers
- FARM WORKERS
  - Farmers & Farm Managers
  - Farm Laborers & Supervisors

# Poverty

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

The 1980 Census definition of poverty is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families according to their size and composition. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoff varies by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families and unrelated individuals and is derived on a sample basis. In 1983 the official poverty threshold for a family of four was roughly $10,000 (U.S. Census Bureau).

In 1979 poverty rates were highest for both men and women among those age 16 to 24: 18 percent for women and 13 percent for men. The rates were also high among those age 65 and over: 15 percent for women and eight percent for men — see Table VI-1.

Marital status becomes a more significant predictor of poverty for women when one looks at this range of poverty rates — five percent for those who were currently married (in 1979) to 41 percent for those who were separated — see Table VI-2. For men, the poverty rates had a lower range — five percent for those who were married to 13 percent for those who were separated.

Families maintained by women with no spouse present were most vulnerable to poverty: 28 percent of this group compared with five percent of husband-wife families and 11 percent of male-headed families had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Over one-half of female-headed families with children under six years old were living in poverty — see Table VI-3a.

Not surprisingly, persons not in the labor force are often two or three times more likely to be poor compared to those who are working. Taking gender into consideration, the percentage of poverty for working women again was higher — eight percent versus six percent for men — see Table VI-4. Overall, 15 percent of the men and women not in the labor force were poor.

The Adult and Family Services Division (AFS), Oregon Department of Human Resources, reported a total of 76,740 people on Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) for the month of August 1986. W. Sue Johns, publications analyst for AFS, estimates there are currently 11.94 percent males, 39.19 percent females, and 48.87 percent children receiving benefits. AFS does not discriminate by sex in providing assistance and therefore does not routinely track how many women and men are in any specific benefit program.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:**

In 1981 the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity in its twelfth annual report, "Critical Choices for the 1980s," predicted: "All other things being equal, if the proportion of the poor who are female-headed families were to increase at the same rate as it did from 1967 to 1977, they (female-headed families) would comprise 100 percent of the poverty population by about the year 2000." (Wider Opportunities for Women, 1983, p.1)

The Council's report documented the accelerating trend of poverty among women — particularly those heading households. This phenomenon has been termed the "feminization of poverty." Recognition and increased awareness of the problem by the media, policy leaders and the public has been widespread, but there has been little evidence of any change or reversal since the report was issued in 1981 (Barret, 1984; Denmark & Russo, 1984; Wider Opportunities for Women, 1983).

In 1983 approximately half of all national families maintained by women were below the poverty threshold. Nearly 72 percent of these female-headed families living in poverty were black, including 3.2 million related children; 46 percent were Hispanic, including almost one million related children; and 37 percent were white (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

The number of black families in poverty who were maintained by men declined 35 percent, while the number maintained by women increased by 62 percent. In the course of one decade, black female-headed families increased from about one-half to three-fourths of all poor black families (Pearce, 1983; U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

The effects of women's poverty are well documented. Inadequate income means homelessness, malnutrition, high infant mortality, more serious and debilitating diseases and illnesses, and hunger. It also means psychological stress, fear, low or no self-esteem, and potential neglect and abuse of children (Belle, 1982; Feinstein, 1979; Sarri & Zinn, 1984). The problem is real. Women and children are in need, and the various contributing factors associated with women in poverty remain. Until economic policies are changed, the feminization of poverty will continue in the foreseeable future.

**WELFARE:**

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps and medicare are the programs commonly called "welfare." Together they constitute the core of the U.S. policy for single mothers and their children.

Despite compelling data to the contrary,* Ronald Reagan and his administration have accepted the conservative view that those supported by public aid will not attempt to become self-supporting and will become divorced from the world of work. The view that working women with children are better off coping with sharply decreased incomes than with the potential risk of psychological harm from welfare assistance has led to policy changes whereby poor working women (the "marginally" poor) are not allowed to participate in AFDC or related income supports. Within Reagan's first year in office, he introduced "reforms" that Congress passed into law as the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA). In essence, OBRA changes were part of an overall plan to cut governmental costs, or to "shift responsibility for social programs to the state and local levels, and target the remaining programs toward the 'truly needy'" (Sarri & Zinn, 1984, pp. 358-359; Ferraro, 1982; Kamerman, 1984).

*Bould, 1979; Denmark & Russo, 1984; Klein & Simonson, 1984.

A U.S. General Accounting Office report of a study carried out in late 1983 to determine the impact of these policy changes concluded, "These women dropped from welfare roles stayed off welfare but ended up with earnings that left them poorer than before and often without any health insurance" (Kamerman, 1984, p. 252). At the same time, benefit levels of those receiving AFDC have not kept up with inflation. In no state do benefits by themselves, even including food stamps, provide sufficient income to maintain a family above the poverty threshold ($9,862 for a nonfarm family of four in 1982). Recently the "poverty rate for mother-only families has increased and the dissatisfaction with welfare continues and grows" (ibid).

Welfare can also become a powerful work disincentive for women. The combination of cash benefits, food stamps, and free health care often amounts to more than a woman can make at a minimum-wage job. Another important factor is the reliability of the welfare system as opposed to the job market. If a woman leaves the welfare system to take a job, she has incredible bureaucratic difficulties getting back into the system should she lose her job. The amount of red tape involved in establishing AFDC eligibility provides a strong added incentive for women to remain in the system, once enrolled. Millions of American women and their children are caught in this welfare trap, effectively prevented from entering the labor market and living above poverty (Bould, 1977; Moen & Schoor, 1979; Sarri & Zinn, 1984).

# Child Care

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

In recent years, concerns for the health and safety of children receiving child care have attracted the attention of parents and public officials. The Oregon Child Care Education and Advocacy (OCCEA) project conservatively estimates that:

- 43 percent of Oregon mothers with children under six work outside of their homes
- 65 percent of Oregon mothers with children between six and seventeen years of age work outside their homes
- 84,826 Oregon children live in poverty; 34,902 of these are under age six
- While 34,902 children under six were poor in 1980, Oregon only provided financial assistance for child care to 3,458 children in 1985
- Very poor working families receiving AFDC can receive child care assistance through "IV-A disregard," a funding mechanism which makes it difficult for the poorest families to afford good child care programs
- Oregon provides no child care support for parents enrolled in school or training programs trying to gain the skills necessary to be self-sufficient
- Oregon provides no state funds for resource and referral programs to help families find child care to meet their needs

According to the OCCEA report, in the 1980 Census children represented 27.5 percent or more than one in four of the state's population. Eighty-one percent of children lived in married-couple families, while 16 percent were in female-headed families and three percent were in male-headed families.

Although statistics vary depending on source, the report also says a conservative estimate indicates at least half of all mothers of children under six were in the labor force in 1980. The percent increased slightly as children entered school. It is estimated that 57 percent of mothers of children under six will be in the labor force by 1990.

More than 22,000 (28%) female-headed families with children had incomes below the poverty level in 1979, affecting 40,539 children under age 18 (Table VI-3a). The median income in 1979 for female-headed families with children under age 18 was $10,255 for women in the labor force. Those not in the labor force had a median income of $4,503. The median income was less for the families with children under age six — $7,441 for women in the labor force and $3,906 for women not in the labor force (Table V-5).

Although not all female-headed families have children, it is primarily the presence of children that contributes to poverty for this group. In poverty level families, the average cost of care for one child represents from 1/5 to 1/3 of the total family income. While females head 16 percent of households with children (Table III-2), they head 39 percent of the households with children in poverty (Table VI-3a).

**The Cost of Child Care (per child):***

| Type of Care | Day Care | Family Center |
|---|---|---|
| Cost per month | $150-225 | 165-320 |
| Cost per Year | $1,800-2,700 | 2,000-3,850 |
| Average | $2,250 | 2,925 |

*Source Oregon Child Care Education Advocacy (OCCEA) News, Sept/Oct 1986

**NEED FOR CHILD CARE:**

OCCEA also stated that in 1985, 212,946 Oregon children, or nearly half of the youngsters under age nine, needed day care service. Using 50 percent to calculate for 1980, 53 percent for 1985 and 57 percent for 1990, OCCEA estimated the following number of children will need day care by 1990 in Oregon.

| Age Children | 0-4 | 5-9 | Total 0-9 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 99,023 | 94,664 | 193,687 |
| 1985 | 109,704 | 103,242 | 212,946 |
| 1990 | 120,162 | 120,798 | 240,960 |

In the State of Oregon there are:

- 510 certified Day Care Centers serving a maximum of 25,000 children;
- 2,900 registered family homes serving 9,000 children; leaving:
- 178,946 children in unregistered, unmonitored child care arrangements.

The Oregon Commission on Child Care has prioritized some major issues of concern for the 1987 legislative session: Quality of Child Care, Low Income Parents, Information and Referral, Corporate Involvement-Employer Support, Home Care Providers, State Agency Regulation, and Funding of Child Care.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:**

Given the increases in single heads of households and the increased labor participation of two-parent families, care of children during working hours has become a national issue — important to both men and women workers. Working means inflexible and long hours with no time for domestic and child care activities. And — unless informal care is at hand — adequate, reliable and inexpensive child care is rarely available. Yet institutions and businesses operate on the assumption there are two parents, one of them free to carry on transactions at home. The reality is otherwise; working women are not at home. Women account for two-thirds of the expected labor force growth. Therefore a more concerted effort by industry and the public sector is needed to assure accessibility to quality child care.

Between 1978 and 1986, the number of employers providing child-care benefits increased from less than 50 to about 2,000. Despite this large increase, child care help is provided by relatively few of the nation's employers.* Most firms that do provide or pay for child care report reduced rates of tardiness, absenteeism and turnover among their employees, and improved employee satisfaction and productivity (Bloom, 1986; Brandwein, Brown & Fox, 1974).

The demand for child-care services continues to grow and present federal and state policies concerning this issue are largely inadequate (Grossman, 1981; Kamerman, 1983; Seguret, 1983). It seems doubtful that public opinion in this country is yet ready to accept something like the Swedish experiment in "parental insurance." Under this program, supported jointly by government and employers, husbands whose wives have just given birth are allowed up to seven months leave at 95 percent salary to stay at home helping with care of the baby and housework. Sweden, however, "is a nation that puts a far higher value on the family and children in its scale of national priorities than does the United States" (Pifer, 1979).

Currently, most medium and large firms provide some form of maternity leave, although few provide paternity leave. There is much variation regarding whether leaves are paid or unpaid, whether fringe benefits continue while employees are away from work, and whether employees get their old job back or a comparable one when they return to work. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in early 1986 that would guarantee parents 18 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a new child (Bloom, 1986).

Business and government gain by assisting workers in securing child care and by providing working conditions sensitive to the needs of working parents. A national policy on child care is needed to identify the most appropriate responsibilities for the different levels of government (Kamerman, 1983).

*There are about six million employees in the United States; nearly 44,000 companies employ 100 or more workers. ("Women and Work" by David E. Bloom in American Demographics, September 1986, p. 29.)

# Teenage Parents

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

Oregon Vital Statistics show a pronounced increase in both the number and proportions of births to unwed mothers in Oregon since 1970. Out of 39,419 live births in 1985, 7,385 or 19 percent were to unwed mothers — more than double the 2,912 births, or eight percent of the total number, in 1970 — see Table III-4. In Oregon in 1985, 7,577 pregnancies, including 4,317 live births and 3,240 abortions, were reported for girls and young women through age 19. Out of each 1,000 births in 1985, 187 were to mothers who were not married. This is a one percent increase from 1984, an 85 percent increase from 1975, and 194 percent increase above the 1965 ratio (Oregon Health Division, Oregon Vital Statistics, 1985). Unwed mothers tend to be younger than married mothers. In 1985, 32 percent of unwed mothers were under 20 years of age, while only 5.6 percent of married mothers were in this age group.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:**

Forty-two percent of the teen parents are white, 46 percent black, 10 percent hispanic, and two percent members of other minority groups. Thus minorities make up a disproportionate share of the teen parent population. Most of the teen parents in the United States live in subfamilies (i.e., they live with parents, other relatives or friends); only 32 percent of them have independent households (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987).

Eight of 10 women who become mothers at age 17 or younger never finish high school — two times the dropout rate for women who wait until their twenties to have children. Employment problems begin early for teenage mothers who generally lack basic academic skills, prior work experience and occupational skill training (Card & Wise, 1978). These young mothers are also likely to have limited career aspirations, confining them to occupations traditionally performed by women which result in low wages with little potential for career advancement.

Only 22 percent of teen parents are employed (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987). The 1983 unemployment rates for teenage women versus adult women were twice as high:

| **Teenage Unemployment Rate** | |
|---|---|
| Black Women | 48.2 |
| Hispanic Women | 28.7 |
| White Women | 18.3 |

| **Adult Unemployment Rate** | |
|---|---|
| Black Women | 16.5 |
| Hispanic Women | 12.8 |
| White Women | 6.9 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 1984

The high incidence of joblessness is reflected in the high poverty rates among families headed by young women. In 1985, three out of every four single mothers under the age of 25 lived below the poverty line (Coalition on Women & Employment & Full Employment Action Council, 1985). Twenty-five percent of all teenage mothers receive AFDC payments; they represented one-half of all mothers on welfare in the U.S. in 1979.

# Displaced Homemakers

**OREGON STATISTICS:**

A displaced homemaker is a woman whose principal job has been homemaking and who has lost her main source of income because of divorce, separation, widowhood, disability or long-term unemployment of a spouse, or loss of eligibility for pubic assistance (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987). Furthermore, she may not be eligible for Social Security if she is not old enough; probably not eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (if her children are grown); usually not eligible for Supplemental Security Income (she is neither blind nor disabled); not eligible for unemployment insurance (her homemaking was unpaid labor); and not eligible as a beneficiary under her absent spouse's pension, retirement, or health plan (her dependency status is gone) (Peltier, 1981).

In a report published by the Displaced Homemakers Network in 1987, a total of 138,693 women were identified as displaced homemakers in Oregon in 1980. This report includes women 20-65 plus years of age. Fifty-two percent of displaced homemakers are age 65 and over. Women 65 or older whether displaced homemakers or not make up 80 percent of the population earning $2,000 or less and over 70 percent of those earning between $2,000-5,999 annually (Table V-1).

The displaced homemaker population is in great need of training and updating of employment skills. The Oregon Department of Education/Vocational Education Division funds programs for single parents and displaced homemakers. Since 1985, Carl D. Perkins Federal Vocational Education funds have been made available to community colleges, school districts, and community-based organizations to fund training programs for women. Between 1985-87 over 1,400 single parents and displaced homemakers have been served by 12 programs.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH:**

According to a 1987 report published by the Displaced Homemakers Network, there were 11,430,964 displaced homemakers in 1980 in the United States. The predominant group of displaced homemakers are older women; 70 percent are 55 years or older. Of this older group, 54 percent are 65 and older. Two-thirds of all displaced homemakers are widows. Among displaced homemakers in the prime working years (ages 35-64), 43 percent are widows. Ethnic groups are well represented in the displaced homemaker group, 78 percent are white, 16 percent black, 5 percent hispanic, one percent native American, and one percent Asian-American. Nearly a fourth of the displaced homemakers (22%) have minor children at home. Eighty percent of the displaced homemakers with minor children are under 45 years old.

Unemployment and underemployment is a major factor leading to the low economic status of most of the displaced homemakers. The older the displaced homemaker, the greater her chance of being unemployed. Overall, 66 percent of displaced homemakers are unemployed. Of the displaced homemakers who are working, 40 percent have children under 18 years old in their care. In 1980, 40 percent of all displaced homemakers were living below the Department of Labor's poverty level. Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard, the displaced homemaker with insufficient income increases to 61 percent. Minority displaced homemakers have a much higher absolute poverty rate than their white counterparts; over 60 percent of the displaced homemakers who are black, hispanic, or native American have incomes below the Department of Labor's poverty level (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987).

Older displaced homemakers have consistently less education than their younger counterparts (Displaced Homemakers Network, 1987). Fifty-six percent of all displaced homemakers lack a high school diploma, 22 percent of those between 22-65 years old have not completed the eighth grade. Minorities other than Asian-American have considerably lower high school completion rates. Nearly three quarters (74%) of hispanic displaced homemakers are without high school diplomas.

The poverty rate among older women is 19 percent, the highest for any age group in the U.S. Older minority women continue to constitute the poorest segment of American society (U.S. Department of Labor, 1984).

# Value of Housework

Work within the home is of value to the economy. It has been estimated that the average value of home production in a U.S. household equaled two-thirds of the total family income and reached 86 percent of the family money income for families with preschool children (Gronau, 1980).

In addition to housework, there is the unpaid women's work associated with childbearing and childrearing — most necessary and highly productive, since without this work there would be no labor force for the future. Yet these housework and childrearing jobs are rarely called work or employment. From the viewpoint of the United States Department of Labor, women working in the home are not employed, and are not counted as part of our nation's labor force.

Home production is usually considered part of the woman's role, part of her "responsibilities," work which she performs even if she holds a full-time job outside the home. In most households when a woman decides to take paid employment it is her responsibility to hire the "substitute" housekeeper, since housework is seen as her responsibility. Childbearing, similarly, is seen as an outgrowth of the "maternal instinct" and thus in the realm of emotions; it is not viewed as labor or work (Berch, 1982; Heiss, 1986).

What do we mean by housework? It is a whole process, composed of many different tasks performed in different quantities, usually depending on the physical layout of the house and the number of people in the house. Housework is an odd sort of work in terms of our modern, cash-oriented economy. It is unpaid work that remains private with no real standards of quality or quantity of output (Berch, 1982).

Housework tasks include production of food, upkeep of the house and family members, shopping, and financial management. Research on time spent in housework concludes that women without labor market employment do the most housework (8 hours/day), followed by women with labor market jobs (5.3 hours/day), and that men do very little housework (1.6 hours/day) (Walker & Woods, 1976). Several studies suggest that husbands of employed wives participate in more household tasks than do husbands of unemployed housewives, but do not spend considerably more time with or assume equal responsibility for these chores (Nelson, 1977; Szinovacz, 1979).

Despite the potential time-saving capacities of technology, the total time spent in housework has not changed significantly since 1924. Only the nature of housework has changed. Women today devote more time to shopping, managerial activities, and care of family members. They devote relatively less time to meal preparation and clean-up (Vanek, 1974). Neither technology nor the movement into the paid labor force has changed the amount of time women spend doing housework. Though the husbands of employed women may help more in the home, the responsibility for housework and child care tends to remain with the wife (Heiss, 1986).

Women work because of economic need, but this fact tends to become distorted when women are hired. As described by Berch:

> Labor market analysts have always emphasized that women's paid employment is simply an extension of women's traditional roles: the secretary is sometimes called an "office wife," the school teacher is seen as an extended mother, and the nurse is the nurturing healer. By categorizing women's participation in the labor force in this way, as an extension of women's nature and roles, the popular ideology of the woman worker as different from the male worker can be reinforced. Male workers are seen as the "real workers" since they work for the money; women workers are just extending their nurturing role, and the money is secondary. With this ideology — that women work out of love and not for the money — women's unpaid work in the home and women's paid work in the labor force is marginalized. And it is precisely this ideology that hides women's real economic oppression.

The absence of income for homemaking tasks results in the devaluation of women performing these tasks. Women have been employed in an "invisible occupation" for years. Examples of their invisibility within the economic and legal systems are evident (Fethke & Hauserman, 1979):

- According to the Department of Labor, a homemaker is neither employed nor unemployed and thus is not a member of the labor market.
- Because homemakers are not employed and do not receive wages, they cannot participate in the Social Security program in their own name.
- Since homemakers are not considered unemployed, they are obviously not eligible for unemployment compensation.
- Services performed by full-time homemakers have comparable or parallel tasks in the labor market. The tasks in the labor market are regulated by government standards, such as 40 hours maximum work week, working in safe conditions, etc. This regulatory action does not apply to homemakers, thus, they have no protection with respect to hours, holidays, sick leave, pensions, safety regulations, or right to negotiate issues such as work schedules, vacations, and equipment.
- Women who have worked for years as a homemaker are generally considered to have no work experience. Because no employer has been paying them a wage or salary, homemakers have no employment record, no record of promotions, no record of job skills, and no letters of recommendation.
- The presumption that if you earn no income you make no economic contribution to acquiring property is also evident in the area of divorce. When a marriage is dissolved, there is a division of property that is agreed upon either by the parties involved or by judicial process. In the division, the contribution of the homemaker generally counts for little or nothing; there is no standardized approach to estimating the value of her contribution.

The majority of the women today perform two jobs — productive unpaid labor in the home and paid labor in the market place. Housework has value to the economy. Without it the housing, feeding, clothing, and caring of the work force would be at a standstill (Berch, 1982).

# Tables

**Table I-1. Oregon Population by Age: 1970, 1980, 1985**

| OREGON 1985 TOTAL POPULATION: 2,675,800 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | | Male | | Females as Percent of Total |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| **1985 ALL AGES TOTAL** | **1,361,851** | **100.0** | **1,313,949** | **100.0** | **50.9** |
| UNDER 15 | 282,810 | 20.8 | 296,301 | 22.6 | 48.8 |
| 15 to 24 | 202,925 | 14.9 | 210,524 | 16.0 | 49.1 |
| 25 to 44 | 429,812 | 31.6 | 429,353 | 32.7 | 50.0 |
| 45 to 64 | 244,266 | 17.9 | 230,663 | 17.6 | 51.4 |
| 65 & OVER | 202,038 | 14.8 | 147,108 | 11.1 | 57.9 |
| **Median Age — Unable to figure for 1985** | | | : | | |
| **1980 ALL AGES TOTAL** | **1,336,539** | **100.0** | **1,296,566** | **100.0** | **50.8** |
| UNDER 15 | 287,476 | 21.5 | 302,402 | 23.3 | 48.7 |
| 15 to 24 | 231,136 | 17.3 | 232,592 | 17.9 | 49.8 |
| 25 to 44 | 389,849 | 29.2 | 395,100 | 30.5 | 49.7 |
| 45 to 64 | 253,855 | 19.0 | 237,359 | 18.3 | 51.7 |
| 65 & OVER | 174,223 | 13.0 | 129,113 | 10.0 | 57.4 |
| **Median Age — 30.2** | **30.9** | | **29.5** | | |
| **1970 ALL AGES TOTAL** | **1,067,433** | **100.0** | **1,023,952** | **100.0** | **51.0** |
| UNDER 15 | 278,915 | 26.1 | 290,774 | 28.4 | 49.0 |
| 15 to 24 | 189,499 | 17.7 | 176,501 | 17.2 | 51.8 |
| 25 to 44 | 243,240 | 22.8 | 237,119 | 23.2 | 50.6 |
| 45 to 64 | 229,183 | 21.5 | 219,355 | 21.4 | 51.1 |
| 65 & OVER | 126,596 | 11.9 | 100,203 | 9.8 | 55.8 |
| **Median Age — 29.0** | **29.7** | | **28.2** | | |

Source: 1970, 1980 U.S. Census Count, Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University

**Table II-1. Years of School Completed by Age, Oregon: 1980**

| Years of School Completed | Total 25 and Over | Age 25 to 44 | Age 45 to 64 | Age 65 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FEMALES** | **818,232** | **390,297** | **253,850** | **174,085** |
| Percent Distribution | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Less than 12 years | 24.0 | 12.2 | 26.4 | 46.7 |
| 12 years | 41.1 | 42.5 | 46.1 | 30.7 |
| 13 to 15 years | 20.6 | 26.0 | 17.1 | 13.5 |
| 16 years and over | 14.4 | 19.3 | 10.4 | 9.1 |
| **TOTAL MALES** | **761,609** | **395,538** | **237,099** | **128,972** |
| Percent Distribution | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Less than 12 years | 24.8 | 11.8 | 30.0 | 55.1 |
| 12 years | 32.9 | 33.5 | 36.3 | 24.7 |
| 13 to 15 years | 20.8 | 27.3 | 15.6 | 10.1 |
| 16 years and over | 21.6 | 27.4 | 18.1 | 10.1 |

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 48

**Table II-2. Post-Secondary Enrollments in Oregon by System & Full-Time/Part-Time Status: Fall 1985**

| System | Total Full Time | | | Total Part Time | | | Total % Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | % Female | Male | Female | % Female | |
| Blue Mountain Community College | 379 | 367 | 49.1 | 534 | 1,010 | 65.4 | 60.1 |
| Central Oregon Community College | 398 | 476 | 54.4 | 347 | 668 | 65.8 | 60.6 |
| Chemeketa Community College | 1,580 | 1,690 | 51.6 | 1,540 | 1,909 | 55.3 | 53.6 |
| Clackamas Community College | 899 | 757 | 45.7 | 1,497 | 1,460 | 49.4 | 48.0 |
| Clatsop Community College | 166 | 180 | 52.0 | 504 | 932 | 64.9 | 62.4 |
| Lane Community College | 1,893 | 1,716 | 47.5 | 1,344 | 1,984 | 59.6 | 53.3 |
| Linn-Benton Community College | 1,175 | 1,072 | 47.7 | 1,069 | 1,258 | 54.1 | 50.9 |
| Mt. Hood Community College | 1,469 | 1,441 | 49.5 | 1,400 | 2,003 | 58.8 | 54.5 |
| Portland Community College | 3,083 | 2,636 | 46.0 | 5,436 | 6,760 | 55.4 | 52.4 |
| Rogue Community College | 320 | 327 | 50.5 | 588 | 1,136 | 65.8 | 61.7 |
| Southwestern Community College | 326 | 389 | 54.4 | 592 | 643 | 52.0 | 52.9 |
| Treasure Valley Community College | 293 | 290 | 49.7 | 242 | 408 | 62.7 | 56.6 |
| Umpqua Community College | 345 | 404 | 53.9 | 245 | 385 | 61.1 | 57.2 |
| **Total Community College** | **12,326** | **11,745** | **48.8** | **15,338** | **20,556** | **57.3** | **32.9** |
| University of Oregon | 7,061 | 6,969 | 49.6 | 1,080 | 1,265 | 53.9 | 50.2 |
| Oregon State University | 8,365 | 5,590 | 40.0 | 644 | 618 | 48.9 | 40.7 |
| Portland State University | 3,946 | 3,664 | 48.0 | 3,296 | 3,862 | 53.9 | 50.9 |
| Western Oregon State College | 1,060 | 1,404 | 56.9 | 222 | 346 | 60.9 | 57.7 |
| Southern Oregon State College | 1,525 | 1,696 | 52.6 | 470 | 902 | 65.7 | 56.5 |
| Eastern Oregon State College | 766 | 650 | 45.9 | 105 | 161 | 60.5 | 48.2 |
| Oregon Technology I. | 1,511 | 605 | 28.5 | 417 | 274 | 39.6 | 31.3 |
| Oregon Health Science University | 477 | 533 | 52.7 | 19 | 144 | 88.3 | 57.7 |
| **Total University** | **24,711** | **21,111** | **46.1** | **6,253** | **7,572** | **54.8** | **48.1** |
| **TOTAL COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY** | **37,037** | **32,856** | **47.0** | **21,591** | **28,272** | **56.7** | **51.0** |

Source: HEGIS Fall Enrollment Surveys 1985
Reference: Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) Reports
Fall Enrollment in Oregon Community Colleges and Universities

**Table II-3. Vocational Education Participation, Oregon: 1984-85***

| | Female | Male | Total | Percent Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High School | 19,392 | 19,035 | 38,427 | 50.5 |
| Community College | 21,172 | 21,757 | 42,929 | 49.3 |

*Vocational Preparatory Courses
Source: The Oregon Department of Education, Vocational Education Division

**Table II-4. Oregon Secondary Vocational Education Completers: 1985-86**

| Program | Male/Female Completers | % Female |
|---|---|---|
| Clothing | 10 | 100.0% |
| Child Care | 275 | 85.8 |
| Secretarial | 1,665 | 83.7 |
| Health Services | 206 | 80.6 |
| Clerical | 2,439 | 77.4 |
| Accounting | 1,998 | 63.7 |
| Service Occupations | 124 | 59.7 |
| Food Service | 293 | 59.4 |
| Marketing | 1,124 | 57.3 |
| Diversified Occupations | 687 | 50.2 |
| Graphic Arts | 321 | 48.0 |
| Agriculture | 1,040 | 27.4 |
| Electronics | 313 | 7.3 |
| Drafting | 65 | 6.2 |
| Forest Products | 160 | 5.0 |
| Mechanical | 1,169 | 3.9 |
| Construction | 355 | 3.9 |
| Metals | 580 | 3.4 |

Source: Secondary Education Reporting of Vocational Enrollments (SERVE), Oregon Department of Education

**Table II-5. Oregon Community College Vocational Education Completers: 1985**

| Program | Male/Female Completers | % Female |
|---|---|---|
| Home Management | 1 | 100.0% |
| Secretarial | 241 | 96.0 |
| Child Care | 73 | 95.8 |
| Health Services | 1,376 | 88.2 |
| Accounting | 100 | 84.0 |
| Service Occupations | 193 | 70.7 |
| Clerical | 634 | 54.7 |
| Graphic Arts | 126 | 43.6 |
| Marketing | 83 | 44.6 |
| Food Service | 77 | 42.8 |
| Agriculture | 115 | 33.9 |
| Drafting | 88 | 26.0 |
| Forestry | 120 | 21.6 |
| Electronics | 350 | 14.0 |
| Construction | 50 | 10.0 |
| Metals | 147 | 5.4 |
| Mechanical | 331 | 2.7 |

Source: Vocational Education Data System, Oregon Department of Education

**Table III-1. Household Type, Oregon: 1980**

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS:** | **992,750** | **100.0** |
| Family Households | 703,728 | 70.9 |
| Non-Family Households | 289,022 | 29.1 |
| Family Households | 703,728 | 100.0 |
| Married-Couple Families | 601,468 | 85.5 |
| Female-Headed Families | 79,458 | 11.3 |
| Male-Headed Families | 22,802 | 3.2 |
| Non-Family Households | 289,022 | 100.0 |
| Female | 156,804 | 54.3 |
| Male | 132,218 | 45.7 |

Source: Summary Tape File 2, B6, B7

**Table III-2. Family Type by Age of Children, Oregon: 1980**

| | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FAMILIES:** | **703,728** | **100.0** |
| With Own Children Under 18 | 358,538 | 50.9 |
| Under 6 | 161,257 | 22.9 |
| 6-17 only | 197,281 | 28.0 |
| Without Own Children Under 18 | 345,190 | 49.1 |
| **MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES:** | **601,468** | **100.0** |
| With Own Children Under 18 | 291,643 | 48.5 |
| Under 6 | 136,527 | 22.7 |
| 6-17 | 155,116 | 25.8 |
| Without Own Children Under 18 | 309,825 | 51.5 |
| **FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES:** | **79,458** | **100.0** |
| With Own Children Under 18 | 55,440 | 69.7 |
| Under 6 | 20,529 | 25.8 |
| 6-17 only | 34,911 | 43.9 |
| Without Own Children Under 18 | 24,018 | 30.2 |
| **MALE-HEADED FAMILIES:** | **22,802** | **100.0** |
| With Own Children Under 18 | 11,455 | 50.2 |
| Under 6 | 4,201 | 18.4 |
| 6-17 only | 7,254 | 31.8 |
| Without Own Children Under 18 | 11,347 | 49.8 |

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 18

**Table III-3. Marital Status by Age 15 Years & Over, Oregon: 1980**

| Sex and Marital Status | Total | Percent Distribution of Each Group | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Single | Married Spouse Present | Married Spouse Absent* | Divorced | Widowed |
| **TOTAL: Females** | **1,049,427** | **19.7** | **57.5** | **3.0** | **9.0** | **10.7** |
| 15 to 19 | 111,341 | 90.7 | 7.3 | 1.4 | .5 | .1 |
| 20 to 24 | 119,854 | 46.0 | 43.1 | 4.5 | 6.1 | .3 |
| 25 to 44 | 390,297 | 9.8 | 72.1 | 4.0 | 13.1 | .9 |
| 45 to 64 | 253,850 | 2.4 | 75.3 | 2.3 | 10.2 | 9.8 |
| 65 to 74 | 100,468 | 3.4 | 54.2 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 34.0 |
| 75 and over | 73,617 | 4.4 | 22.3 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 66.9 |
| **TOTAL: Males** | **993,947** | **27.0** | **61.0** | **2.9** | **7.0** | **2.2** |
| 15 to 19 | 114,494 | 97.5 | 1.7 | .5 | .1 | 0 |
| 20 to 24 | 117,844 | 66.3 | 27.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0 |
| 25 to 44 | 395,538 | 16.1 | 69.5 | 3.8 | 10.3 | .2 |
| 45 to 64 | 237,099 | 3.8 | 83.9 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| 65 to 74 | 84,604 | 3.9 | 81.0 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| 75 and over | 44,368 | 4.4 | 65.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 22.1 |

*Separated and other
Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 205

**Table III-4. Population, Live Births, Births to Unwed Mothers, Marriages, Dissolution of Marriages, Oregon: 1970-85**

| Year | Population | Live Births | Births to Unwed Mothers | | Marriages | Dissolution of Marriages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 2,091,385 | 35,353 | 2,912 | 8% | 17,302 | 9,583 |
| 1971 | 2,143,010 | 33,344 | 2,603 | 8% | 18,100 | 10,687 |
| 1972 | 2,183,270 | 31,308 | 2,552 | 8% | 19,265 | 11,706 |
| 1973 | 2,224,900 | 30,902 | 2,599 | 8% | 19,661 | 12,382 |
| 1974 | 2,266,000 | 32,506 | 2,984 | 9% | 20,002 | 13,538 |
| 1975 | 2,299,000 | 33,352 | 3,382 | 10% | 19,322 | 15,526 |
| 1976 | 2,341,750 | 34,840 | 3,825 | 11% | 19,182 | 16,070 |
| 1977 | 2,396,100 | 37,467 | 4,596 | 12% | 20,303 | 16,372 |
| 1978 | 2,472,000 | 38,964 | 5,279 | 13% | 21,055 | 16,965 |
| 1979 | 2,544,000 | 41,564 | 5,599 | 13% | 22,063 | 17,584 |
| 1980 | 2,633,105 | 43,091 | 6,360 | 15% | 23,004 | 17,762 |
| 1981 | 2,660,435 | 42,974 | 6,384 | 15% | 22,904 | 17,697 |
| 1982 | 2,656,185 | 41,012 | 6,484 | 16% | 24,186 | 16,792 |
| 1983 | 2,634,993 | 39,949 | 6,467 | 16% | 23,346 | 16,173 |
| 1984 | 2,660,000 | 39,536 | 6,861 | 17% | 23,074 | 15,631 |
| **1985** | **2,675,800** | **39,419** | **7,385** | **19%** | **22,408** | **15,736** |

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics Report 1985, Table 3

**Table III-5. Family Type by Marital Status & Number of Own Children, Oregon: 1980**

| | Total Number | Total % | Percent Distribution | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Married, Spouse Absent* | Divorced | Widowed | Single |
| **Female-Headed Families** | **79,458** | **100.0** | **16.2** | **51.9** | **20.6** | **11.2** |
| With own children Under 18 years | 55,440 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 61.5 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| 1 Own Child Under 18 years | 26,826 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 59.5 | 8.7 | 15.5 |
| 2 own children Under 18 years | 19,698 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 64.9 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| 3 or more own children under 18 years | 8,916 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 60.0 | 7.7 | 3.4 |
| Without own children under 18 years | 24,018 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 29.7 | 50.1 | 13.6 |
| **Male-headed Families** | **22,802** | **100.0** | **16.6** | **42.6** | **11.1** | **29.7** |
| With own children under 18 years | 11,455 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 59.7 | 6.0 | 13.7 |
| 1 own child under 18 years | 6,915 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 58.6 | 5.6 | 16.9 |
| 2 own children under 18 years | 3,173 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 62.8 | 6.8 | 9.6 |
| 3 or more own children under 18 years | 1,367 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 57.9 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| Without own children under 18 years | 11,347 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 25.3 | 16.3 | 45.8 |

*Separated and other.
Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Tables 208 & 209

**Table IV-1. Civilian Labor Force Status, Oregon: 1980-85**

| | 1980 | 1985* | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Civilian Labor Force Male and Female** | **1,241,025** | **1,327,000** | **3.3%** |
| Females in the Civilian Labor Force | 516,377 | 579,000 | 5.7 |
| Employed | 476,894 | 529,000 | 5.2 |
| Unemployed | 39,483 | 49,000 | 10.8 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.6% | 8.5% | .9% |
| Males in the Civilian Labor Force | 724,648 | 748,000 | 1.6 |
| Employed | 661,531 | 681,000 | 1.5 |
| Unemployed | 63,117 | 67,000 | 3.0 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8.7% | 9.0% | .3% |

*1985 numbers are rounded to nearest tenth.
Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 12, Summary Tape File 4.

**Table IV-2. Labor Force Participation by Age, Oregon: 1980**

| Labor Force Status by Age | Total Population | Percent in Labor Force |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL PERSONS** | **2,000,980** | |
| **Females:** | | |
| Total 16 Years and Over | 1,029,117 | 50.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 91,031 | 51.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 119,854 | 66.5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 239,409 | 63.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 150,888 | 65.8 |
| 45 to 54 years | 123,988 | 58.8 |
| 55 to 64 years | 129,862 | 39.1 |
| 65 and over | 174,085 | 7.7 |
| **Males:** | | |
| Total 16 Years and Over | 971,863 | 75.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 92,410 | 55.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 117,844 | 82.2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 242,208 | 93.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 153,330 | 94.6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 118,529 | 90.3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 118,570 | 67.8 |
| 65 and over | 128,972 | 16.6 |

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 51

**Table IV-3. Labor Force Participation of Women by Marital & Parental Status, Oregon: 1980**

| Marital and Parental Status | Total Population | Percent In Labor Force |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Women, 16 and Over** | | |
| With Children | 351,795 | 54.8 |
| Under 3 years | 101,803 | 38.2 |
| 3 to 5 years | 59,124 | 51.6 |
| 6 to 17 years | 190,868 | 64.5 |
| Without Children | 677,322 | 47.8 |
| **Married Women, 16 and Over** | | |
| With Children | 291,811 | 51.4 |
| Under 3 years | 88,893 | 37.0 |
| 3 to 5 years | 48,222 | 48.2 |
| 6 to 17 years | 154,696 | 60.6 |
| Without Children | 311,363 | 43.9 |
| ***Other Women, 16 and Over** | | |
| With children | 59,984 | 71.1 |
| Under 3 years | 12,910 | 46.6 |
| 3 to 5 years | 10,902 | 66.7 |
| 6 to 17 years | 36,172 | 81.2 |
| Without Children | 365,959 | 51.1 |

*Note: Other women includes single, separated, divorced and widowed women.
Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 55

**Table IV-4. Number of Workers by Family Type, Oregon: 1980**

| Families | Total Number | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Families:** | **703,728** | **100.0%** |
| No Workers | 92,430 | 13.1 |
| 1 Worker | 232,956 | 33.1 |
| 2 Workers | 307,917 | 43.8 |
| Husband/wife worked | 274,320 | 38.9 |
| 3 Workers | 70,425 | 10.0 |
| Husband/wife worked | 61,310 | 8.7 |
| **Married-Couple Families:** | **601,468** | **100.0%** |
| No Workers | 76,171 | 12.7 |
| 1 Worker | 178,402 | 29.7 |
| 2 Workers | 276,470 | 46.0 |
| Husband/wife worked | 249,173 | 41.4 |
| 3 Workers | 70,425 | 11.7 |
| Husband/wife worked | 61,310 | 10.2 |
| **Female-Headed Families:** | **79,458** | **100.0%** |
| No Workers | 14,088 | 17.7 |
| 1 Worker | 43,076 | 54.2 |
| 2 Workers | 17,505 | 22.0 |
| 3 or more Workers | 4,789 | 6.0 |
| **Male-Headed Families:** | **22,802** | **100.0%** |
| No Workers | 2,171 | 9.5 |
| 1 Worker | 11,478 | 50.3 |
| 2 Workers | 7,642 | 33.5 |
| 3 or more Workers | 1,511 | 6.6 |

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 64

**Table IV-5. Class of Worker, Oregon: 1980**

| Class of Worker | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Employed Persons, 16 years and over:** | **471,084** | **659,292** |
| Percent Distribution: | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Private Wage and Salary Worker | 73.3 | 73.5 |
| Private Company | 72.0 | 69.8 |
| Own Company | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Government Workers | 21.0 | 14.9 |
| Federal Government Worker | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| State Government Worker | 6.6 | 4.5 |
| Local Government Worker | 11.6 | 6.9 |
| Self-Employed | 5.8 | 11.6 |
| Unpaid Family Member | 1.2 | .3 |

Source: Summary Tape File 4, PB 56

**Table IV-6. Employment Status, Oregon: 1985 Annual Averages**

| | Civilian Labor Force | | Employment | | Unemployment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Percent of Number | Population | Percent of Number | Number | Rate |
| **TOTAL** | **1,327,000** | **65.0** | **1,210,000** | **59.3** | **117,000** | **8.8** |
| Male | 748,000 | 74.4 | 681,000 | 67.7 | 67,000 | 9.0 |
| Female | 579,000 | 55.8 | 529,000 | 51.1 | 49,000 | 8.5 |

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 12.

**Table IV-7. Full-Time/Part-Time Status of Employed Persons, Oregon: 1985 Annual Averages**

| Full-Time/Part-Time Status | Number | Total Percent | Percent Distribution | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Female | Male |
| **TOTAL AT WORK** | **1,149,000** | **100.0** | **43.3** | **56.7** |
| 1-14 hours | 78,000 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 37.2 |
| 15-29 hours | 141,000 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 39.7 |
| 30-34 hours | 104,000 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 40.4 |
| 35 hours and over | 826,000 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 63.3 |

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 18.

**Table IV-8. Unemployment, Oregon: 1985 Annual Averages**

| | Total Unemployed | | % Lost Job | % Left Job | Reentrants | New Entrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **117,000** | **100.0** | **57.2** | **13.5** | **24.1** | **5.2** |
| Male | 67,500 | 100.0 | 68.4 | 9.2 | 16.7 | 5.6 |
| Female | 49,500 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 19.4 | 34.1 | 4.6 |

Source: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985, Table 21.

## Table IV-9. Summary. Civilian Labor Force by Occupation & Earnings, Oregon: 1980

| Occupation | Male | Full Time | Median Earnings | Female | Full Time | Median Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE** | **707,072** | **434,010** | **$18,117** | **485,372** | **201,568** | **$10,614** |
| **Managerial & Professional Specialty Occupations** | **159,158** | **116,119** | **21,555** | **107,131** | **49,520** | **13,245** |
| Executive, Administrative & Managerial Occupations | 84,373 | 68,687 | 22,344 | 41,251 | 26,938 | 12,645 |
| Professional Specialty Occupations | 74,785 | 47,432 | 20,609 | 65,880 | 22,582 | 13,986 |
| **Technical, Sales, & Administrative Support Occupations** | **122,711** | **84,118** | **17,543** | **217,810** | **102,253** | **10,336** |
| Technicians & Related Support Occupations | 17,884 | 12,219 | 17,092 | 13,333 | 6,514 | 11,813 |
| Sales Occupations | 68,509 | 47,702 | 18,314 | 56,055 | 19,437 | 9,729 |
| Administrative Support Occupations | 36,318 | 24,197 | 16,777 | 148,422 | 76,302 | 10,318 |
| **Service Occupations** | **61,758** | **26,473** | **13,090** | **97,010** | **24,448** | **7,639** |
| Private Household Occupations | 245 | 14 | 13,767 | 4,373 | 511 | 3,938 |
| Protective Service Occupations | 13,543 | 9,184 | 17,785 | 2,041 | 886 | 12,164 |
| Service Occupations Except Protective & Household | 47,970 | 17,275 | 11,062 | 90,596 | 23,051 | 7,601 |
| **Farming, Forestry, & Fishing Occupations** | **48,394** | **23,265** | **13,540** | **7,591** | **2,277** | **6,746** |
| **Precision, Production, Craft & Repair Occupations** | **140,779** | **88,631** | **18,779** | **11,906** | **5,894** | **11,433** |
| Mechanics & Repairers | 44,084 | 31,503 | 17,905 | 1,326 | 767 | 13,199 |
| Construction Trades | 59,783 | 29,413 | 19,670 | 1,427 | 463 | 9,430 |
| Extractive Occupations | 528 | 297 | 18,659 | 20 | 7 | 12,272 |
| Precision Prod. Occupations | 36,384 | 27,418 | 19,141 | 9,133 | 4,657 | 11,320 |
| **Operators, Fabricators, & Laborers** | **173,758** | **95,232** | **17,023** | **43,806** | **17,137** | **10,254** |
| Machine Operators, Assemblers, & Inspectors | 66,586 | 40,482 | 16,641 | 28,216 | 12,270 | 9,936 |
| Transportation & Material Moving Occupations | 58,286 | 34,203 | 18,975 | 4,956 | 1,232 | 11,247 |
| Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, Laborers | 48,886 | 20,547 | 15,724 | 10,634 | 3,635 | 11,095 |
| **Experienced Unemployed Not Classified by Occupation** | **514** | **172** | **7,538** | **118** | **39** | **8,500** |

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222

**Table IV-10. Civilian Labor Force by Occupation & Earnings, Oregon: 1980**

| Occupation | Male | Full Time | Med Earn | Female | Full Time | Med Earn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE** | **707,072** | **434,010** | **$18,117** | **485,372** | **201,568** | **$10,614** |
| **MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS** | **159,158** | **116,119** | **21,555** | **107,131** | **49,520** | **13,245** |
| **Executive, Administrative, Managerial** | **84,373** | **68,687** | **22,344** | **41,251** | **26,938** | **12,645** |
| Officials & Administrators, Public Administration | 3,067 | 2,762 | 21,608 | 1,419 | 1,015 | 13,815 |
| Administrators, Education & Related Fields | 3,331 | 2,088 | 25,006 | 1,672 | 779 | 15,697 |
| Managers, Medicine & Health | 599 | 525 | 23,187 | 651 | 506 | 15,367 |
| Other Specified Managers | 13,537 | 11,449 | 23,553 | 6,056 | 4,172 | 13,169 |
| Mgrs. & Admin., N.E.C., Salaried | 39,095 | 32,852 | 23,495 | 15,915 | 10,136 | 12,383 |
| Manufacturing | 9,778 | 8,716 | 27,209 | 1,514 | 1,228 | 15,413 |
| Transportation, Communications, & Other Public Utilities | 3,523 | 3,077 | 24,616 | 958 | 663 | 16,535 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 12,006 | 9,699 | 20,284 | 5,341 | 3,235 | 10,918 |
| All Other Industries | 13,788 | 11,360 | 22,854 | 8,102 | 5,010 | 12,460 |
| Mgrs. & Admin., N.E.C., Self-Employed | 8,181 | 5,721 | 18,125 | 2,593 | 1,469 | 9,115 |
| Construction | 1,666 | 978 | 18,489 | 89 | 55 | 12,144 |
| Manufacturing | 1,541 | 1,067 | 18,853 | 204 | 98 | 7,778 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 2,296 | 1,773 | 18,302 | 1,365 | 805 | 9,321 |
| All Other Industries | 2,678 | 1,903 | 17,496 | 935 | 511 | 8,809 |
| Management Related Occupations | 16,563 | 13,290 | 20,277 | 12,945 | 8,861 | 12,609 |
| Accountants & Auditors | 5,953 | 4,858 | 20,700 | 4,485 | 3,246 | 12,837 |
| Buyers & Purchasing Agents | 3,148 | 2,488 | 20,316 | 1,701 | 1,127 | 11,734 |
| **Professional Specialty Occupations** | **74,785** | **47,432** | **20,609** | **65,880** | **22,582** | **13,986** |
| Engineers, Architects, & Surveyors | 14,191 | 11,634 | 22,648 | 1,018 | 652 | 15,932 |
| Architects | 1,558 | 1,203 | 21,113 | 158 | 72 | 13,162 |
| Engineers | 11,916 | 10,000 | 23,011 | 797 | 571 | 16,200 |
| Electrical & Electronic Engineers | 3,251 | 2,710 | 23,514 | 303 | 225 | 17,560 |
| Mechanical Engineers | 1,734 | 1,474 | 22,801 | 46 | 41 | 15,802 |
| Other Engineers | 6,931 | 5,816 | 22,846 | 448 | 305 | 15,479 |
| Surveyors & Mapping Scientists | 717 | 431 | 16,539 | 63 | 9 | 15,439 |
| Mathematical & Computer Scientists | 1,635 | 1,382 | 21,637 | 664 | 465 | 15,078 |
| Computer Systems Analysts & Scientists | 1,116 | 982 | 21,815 | 403 | 308 | 15,206 |
| Natural Scientists | 4,131 | 3,339 | 20,410 | 947 | 474 | 13,925 |
| Health Diagnosing Occupations | 7,351 | 4,818 | 43,087 | 858 | 470 | 19,836 |
| Physicians | 4,298 | 3,044 | 50,368 | 571 | 337 | 22,426 |
| Dentists | 1,869 | 995 | 37,346 | 83 | 47 | 19,473 |
| Other Health Diagnosing Practitioners | 1,184 | 779 | 27,574 | 204 | 86 | 11,043 |
| Health Assessment & Treating Occupations | 3,176 | 2,347 | 18,846 | 15,973 | 7,127 | 15,112 |
| Registered Nurses | 768 | 485 | 16,108 | 13,631 | 6,058 | 15,183 |
| Pharmacists | 1,381 | 1,095 | 23,425 | 471 | 209 | 20,744 |
| Therapists | 749 | 525 | 15,603 | 1,298 | 552 | 13,407 |
| Teachers, Librarians, & Counselors | 22,920 | 9,479 | 17,619 | 33,387 | 7,155 | 13,599 |
| Teachers, Postsecondary | 5,853 | 2,512 | 22,117 | 3,516 | 796 | 15,409 |
| Teachers, Elementary & Pre-Kindergarten | 8,373 | 3,113 | 16,485 | 19,303 | 3,887 | 13,241 |
| Teachers, Secondary | 5,353 | 2,077 | 16,337 | 4,328 | 867 | 14,598 |
| Social Scientists & Urban Planners | 1,583 | 1,195 | 21,612 | 756 | 368 | 15,027 |
| Social & Recreation Workers | 2,503 | 1,790 | 16,265 | 4,222 | 2,435 | 13,343 |
| Religious Workers | 4,023 | 3,091 | 12,690 | 503 | 230 | 7,250 |
| Lawyers & Judges | 4,849 | 3,718 | 29,424 | 948 | 523 | 15,936 |
| Writers, Artists, Entertainers & Athletes | 8,423 | 4,639 | 16,522 | 6,604 | 2,683 | 10,770 |
| **TECHNICAL, SALES & ADMIN. SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS** | **122,711** | **84,118** | **17,543** | **217,810** | **102,253** | **10,336** |
| **Technicians & Related Support Occupations** | **17,884** | **12,219** | **17,092** | **13,333** | **6,514** | **11,813** |
| Health Technologists & Technicians | 1,748 | 1,171 | 15,622 | 7,415 | 3,341 | 11,560 |
| Licensed Practical Nurses | 73 | 34 | 14,378 | 3,110 | 1,338 | 10,519 |
| Engineering & Science Technicians | 9,736 | 6,837 | 16,888 | 2,477 | 1,362 | 12,180 |
| Electrical & Electronic Technicians | 2,751 | 2,178 | 16,581 | 456 | 320 | 12,383 |
| Drafting & Surveying Technicians | 3,853 | 2,515 | 16,001 | 956 | 498 | 12,415 |
| Technicians, Except Health, Engineering & Science | 6,400 | 4,211 | 18,114 | 3,441 | 1,811 | 12,095 |
| Airplane Pilots & Navigators | 549 | 331 | 20,494 | 11 | 2 | 7,000 |
| Computer Programmers | 2,103 | 1,502 | 18,143 | 892 | 574 | 15,277 |
| **Sales Occupations** | **68,509** | **47,702** | **18,314** | **56,055** | **19,437** | **9,729** |
| Supervisors & Proprietors, Sales Occupations | 15,396 | 12,704 | 18,713 | 5,786 | 3,518 | 9,907 |
| Self-employed | 5,293 | 4,129 | 16,720 | 2,237 | 1,289 | 7,690 |
| Sales Reps, Finance & Business Services | 16,145 | 11,607 | 20,388 | 9,192 | 4,866 | 12,183 |
| Sales Reps, Commodities, Except Retail | 12,855 | 10,120 | 21,021 | 1,951 | 991 | 11,546 |
| Sales Workers, Retail & Personal Services | 23,972 | 13,183 | 15,277 | 38,939 | 10,042 | 8,446 |
| Cashiers | 4,069 | 1,527 | 13,274 | 14,701 | 4,067 | 9,227 |
| Sales Related Occupations | 142 | 88 | 13,883 | 187 | 20 | 9,143 |
| **Admin. Support Occupations** | **36,318** | **24,197** | **16,777** | **148,422** | **76,302** | **10,318** |
| Supervisors, Administrative Support Occupations | 4,990 | 4,277 | 20,764 | 6,324 | 4,747 | 12,509 |
| Computer Equipment Operators | 1,416 | 1,071 | 15,652 | 2,698 | 1,760 | 10,984 |
| Secretaries, Stenos & Typists | 968 | 450 | 16,293 | 45,931 | 23,670 | 10,168 |
| Secretaries | 598 | 286 | 14,044 | 39,744 | 21,162 | 10,207 |
| Receptionists | 158 | 39 | 15,660 | 7,605 | 2,666 | 8,678 |
| File Clerks | 451 | 230 | 17,260 | 2,225 | 668 | 8,723 |
| Financial Records Processing Occupations | 2,269 | 1,402 | 15,324 | 27,024 | 14,822 | 10,419 |
| Bookkeepers, Accounting & Auditing Clerks | 1,661 | 1,000 | 14,513 | 22,543 | 11,895 | 10,369 |
| Telephone Operators | 403 | 233 | 11,585 | 2,800 | 1,477 | 10,955 |
| Mail & Message Distribution Occupations | 5,247 | 3,947 | 17,171 | 2,935 | 1,334 | 15,295 |
| Traffic, Shipping, Stock & Inventory Clerks | 6,869 | 4,254 | 15,070 | 3,539 | 1,942 | 10,115 |
| Insurance Adjustors, Examiners, & Investigators | 806 | 632 | 17,149 | 1,710 | 1,166 | 10,866 |
| Bank Tellers | 359 | 196 | 9,972 | 5,611 | 2,705 | 8,749 |
| Data Entry Keyers | 286 | 138 | 11,333 | 3,938 | 2,028 | 10,022 |
| Other Administrative Support Occupations | 12,096 | 7,328 | 16,554 | 36,082 | 17,317 | 10,420 |

| Occupation | Male | Full Time | Med Earn | Female | Full Time | Med Earn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SERVICE OCCUPATIONS** | **61,758** | **26,473** | **13,090** | **97,010** | **24,448** | **7,639** |
| **Private Household Occupations** | **245** | **14** | **13,767** | **4,373** | **511** | **3,938** |
| **Protective Service Occupations** | **13,543** | **9,184** | **17,785** | **2,041** | **886** | **12,164** |
| Firefighting Occupations | 2,179 | 1,610 | 20,075 | 86 | 10 | 5,714 |
| Police & Detectives, Public Service | 3,302 | 2,881 | 19,259 | 249 | 167 | 15,325 |
| Guards | 4,421 | 1,825 | 12,776 | 1,091 | 313 | 8,897 |
| Other Protective Service Occupations | 3,641 | 2,868 | 18,175 | 615 | 396 | 12,724 |
| **Service Occupations, Except Protective & Household** | **47,970** | **17,275** | **11,062** | **90,596** | **23,051** | **7,601** |
| Food Preparation & Service Occupations | 20,747 | 4,750 | 9,137 | 44,581 | 8,865 | 7,107 |
| Waiters & Food Counter Workers | 2,062 | 360 | 9,500 | 19,948 | 3,099 | 6,407 |
| Cooks | 8,497 | 2,189 | 9,087 | 11,512 | 2,990 | 7,295 |
| Health Service Occupations | 1,905 | 989 | 9,974 | 15,608 | 6,010 | 8,162 |
| Nursing Aids, Orderlies & Attendants | 1,588 | 837 | 9,873 | 11,318 | 4,312 | 7,799 |
| Cleaning & Building Service Occupations, Except Household | 21,448 | 9,943 | 11,864 | 11,905 | 3,502 | 8,395 |
| Personal Service Occupations | 3,870 | 1,593 | 12,098 | 18,502 | 4,674 | 7,434 |
| Barbers, Hairdressers & Cosmetologists | 1,422 | 952 | 12,757 | 5,895 | 2,344 | 8,935 |
| **FARMING, FORESTRY, & FISHING OCCUPATIONS** | **48,394** | **23,265** | **13,540** | **7,591** | **2,277** | **6,746** |
| **Farm Operators & Managers** | **13,299** | **10,003** | **12,810** | **2,036** | **1,000** | **2,667** |
| **Farm Occupations, Except Managerial** | **12,868** | **5,119** | **9,866** | **2,876** | **667** | **7,316** |
| **Related Agricultural Occupations** | **5,833** | **1,989** | **12,486** | **1,621** | **366** | **8,575** |
| **Forestry & Fishing Occupations** | **16,394** | **6,154** | **19,271** | **1,058** | **244** | **11,350** |
| **PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, & REPAIR OCCUPATIONS** | **140,779** | **88,631** | **18,779** | **11,906** | **5,894** | **11,433** |
| **Mechanics, Repairers** | **44,084** | **31,503** | **17,905** | **1,326** | **767** | **13,199** |
| Automotive Mechanics, Including Body | 13,874 | 9,411 | 15,629 | 166 | 74 | 9,833 |
| Aircraft Mechanics | 630 | 426 | 17,091 | 6 | — | — |
| Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanics | 1,086 | 735 | 17,247 | — | — | — |
| Other Mechanics, & Repairs | 28,494 | 20,931 | 19,239 | 1,154 | 693 | 13,494 |
| **Construction Trades** | **59,783** | **29,413** | **19,670** | **1,427** | **463** | **9,430** |
| Carpenters | 18,550 | 7,131 | 15,889 | 398 | 135 | 7,125 |
| Electricians | 6,490 | 4,335 | 22,129 | 164 | 66 | 11,429 |
| Painters, Construction & Maintenance | 4,109 | 1,532 | 15,928 | 370 | 82 | 8,000 |
| Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters | 4,489 | 2,549 | 21,368 | 46 | 27 | 9,929 |
| Other Construction Trades | 26,145 | 13,866 | 20,533 | 449 | 153 | 12,081 |
| **Extractive Occupations** | **528** | **297** | **18,659** | **20** | **7** | **12,272** |
| **Precision Production Occupations** | **36,384** | **27,418** | **19,141** | **9,133** | **4,657** | **11,320** |
| Supervisors, Production Occupations | 16,550 | 13,776 | 20,972 | 3,378 | 2,308 | 12,922 |
| Manufacturing | 11,379 | 9,373 | 21,369 | 1,837 | 1,348 | 13,392 |
| Precision Metalworking Occupations | 8,829 | 6,096 | 18,610 | 422 | 182 | 10,800 |
| Tool & Die Makers | 638 | 501 | 21,213 | 22 | 10 | 15,000 |
| Machinists | 4,567 | 3,303 | 17,487 | 168 | 86 | 10,421 |
| Sheet Metal Workers | 1,765 | 1,047 | 19,138 | 19 | 12 | 15,000 |
| Other Precision Metal Workers | 1,859 | 1,245 | 20,361 | 213 | 74 | 10,667 |
| Precision Textile, Apparel & Furnishings Machine Workers | 1,082 | 666 | 12,576 | 1,513 | 491 | 7,711 |
| Plant and System Operators | 2,113 | 1,800 | 19,153 | 101 | 39 | 15,261 |
| Other Precision Production Occupations | 7,810 | 5,078 | 15,789 | 3,719 | 1,637 | 9,928 |
| **OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, & LABORERS** | **173,758** | **95,232** | **17,023** | **43,806** | **17,137** | **10,254** |
| **Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors** | **66,586** | **40,482** | **16,641** | **28,216** | **12,270** | **9,936** |
| Machine Operators & Tenders, Except Precision | 43,916 | 27,650 | 16,750 | 16,939 | 7,325 | 9,620 |
| Metalworking & Plastic Working Machine Operators | 5,199 | 3,269 | 16,705 | 873 | 447 | 12,355 |
| Printing Machine Operators | 2,705 | 1,894 | 15,697 | 1,537 | 748 | 10,052 |
| Textile, Apparel & Furnishings Machine Operators | 1,218 | 659 | 12,376 | 5,014 | 2,040 | 7,832 |
| Textile Machine Operators | 229 | 143 | 13,064 | 365 | 168 | 9,215 |
| Textile Sewing Machine | 157 | 60 | 13,658 | 2,293 | 876 | 7,826 |
| Laundry & Dry Cleaning Machine Operators | 775 | 414 | 11,596 | 1,825 | 777 | 7,522 |
| Other Specified Machine Operators | 20,736 | 12,916 | 16,971 | 4,590 | 1,896 | 11,003 |
| Misc. & Not Specified Machine Operators | 14,058 | 8,912 | 16,843 | 4,825 | 2,194 | 10,576 |
| Occupation: Misc. Machine Operators, N.E.C. | 4,449 | 2,744 | 17,141 | 1,722 | 741 | 9,530 |
| Machine Operators, Not Specified | 9,609 | 6,168 | 16,723 | 3,103 | 1,453 | 11,020 |
| Industry: Manufacturing | 11,951 | 7,704 | 17,067 | 4,040 | 1,891 | 10,955 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 2,107 | 1,208 | 15,553 | 785 | 303 | 8,315 |
| Fabricators, Assemblers, Handworking Occupations | 16,889 | 9,186 | 16,083 | 7,184 | 3,238 | 9,979 |
| Welders & Cutters | 8,641 | 4,820 | 16,868 | 343 | 110 | 9,333 |
| Assemblers | 7,104 | 3,743 | 15,293 | 6,138 | 2,917 | 10,055 |
| Other Fabric. & Hand Working Occupations | 1,144 | 623 | 15,246 | 703 | 211 | 9,214 |
| Production Inspectors, Testers, Samplers, & Weighers | 5,781 | 3,646 | 17,225 | 4,193 | 1,707 | 11,141 |
| **Transportation, & Material Moving Occupations** | **58,286** | **34,203** | **18,975** | **4,956** | **1,232** | **11,247** |
| Motor Vehicle Operators | 36,675 | 21,695 | 19,241 | 4,194 | 794 | 10,596 |
| Truck Drivers & Driver-Sales Workers | 32,380 | 19,454 | 19,439 | 1,525 | 486 | 10,746 |
| Bus Drivers | 2,387 | 1,169 | 18,198 | 2,448 | 234 | 10,114 |
| Rail & Water Transportation Occupations | 3,509 | 2,468 | 23,508 | 38 | 35 | 15,019 |
| Material Moving Equipment Operators | 18,102 | 10,040 | 17,585 | 724 | 403 | 11,787 |
| Excavating, Grading, & Dozer Machine Operators | 2,409 | 1,136 | 17,335 | 49 | 22 | 7,714 |
| **Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers** | **48,886** | **20,547** | **15,724** | **10,634** | **3,635** | **11,095** |
| Construction Laborers | 8,000 | 2,744 | 14,932 | 348 | 72 | 12,385 |
| Freight, Stock, & Material Handlers | 16,865 | 7,767 | 16,214 | 3,486 | 1,142 | 11,862 |
| Garage & Service Station Related Occupations | 5,536 | 1,497 | 9,805 | 507 | 135 | 7,326 |
| Hand Packers & Packagers | 1,295 | 483 | 15,734 | 3,365 | 1,304 | 10,825 |
| Other Specified Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, & Helpers | 3,295 | 1,056 | 13,631 | 410 | 88 | 8,727 |
| Laborers, Except Construction | 13,895 | 7,000 | 16,041 | 2,518 | 894 | 10,820 |
| Manufacturing | 5,653 | 3,023 | 16,383 | 1,221 | 473 | 11,878 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 8,242 | 3,977 | 15,746 | 1,297 | 421 | 9,541 |
| **EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION** | **514** | **172** | **7,538** | **118** | **39** | **8,500** |

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 222, data are estimated based on a sample.

**Table V-1. Median Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers by Age, Oregon: 1979**

| Age of Persons Employed Full-Time Year-Round* | Median Earnings | | Female's Earnings as Percent of Male's |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | |
| **All Ages: 16-65+ Wage or Salary Income** | **$ 9,955** | **$17,505** | **56.9** |
| Age 16-19 | 5,505 | 6,765 | 81.4 |
| Age 20-24 | 8,070 | 12,005 | 67.2 |
| Age 25-34 | 10,400 | 16,605 | 62.6 |
| Age 35-44 | 11,005 | 20,610 | 53.4 |
| Age 45-54 | 10,770 | 21,360 | 50.4 |
| Age 55-64 | 10,900 | 20,925 | 52.1 |
| Age 65 and Over | 9,885 | 16,310 | 60.6 |

*Full-Time Year-Round means working 30+ hours/week, 44+ weeks/year.
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table V-2. Income of Persons by Age, Oregon: 1979**

| Income of Persons Age 15 and Over | Total | Male | Female | Female as % of Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL PERSONS:** | | | | |
| **15 Years and Over** | **1,767,023** | **944,006** | **823,017** | **46.6** |
| Less than $2,000 | 252,633 | 79,151 | 173,482 | 68.7 |
| 2,000 to 5,999 | 451,059 | 165,053 | 286,006 | 63.4 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 308,325 | 138,115 | 170,210 | 55.2 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 271,006 | 153,180 | 117,826 | 43.5 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 330,396 | 266,525 | 63,871 | 19.3 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 129,178 | 119,451 | 9,727 | 7.5 |
| 50,000 or more | 24,426 | 22,531 | 1,895 | 7.8 |
| **Median Income — 15 years and over** | | **$12,761** | **$ 5,106** | |
| **AGES 15 to 24 Years** | **375,800** | **195,767** | **180,033** | **47.9** |
| Less than $2,000 | 119,958 | 54,465 | 65,093 | 54.4 |
| 2,000 to 5,999 | 126,799 | 61,203 | 65,596 | 51.7 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 67,644 | 33,777 | 33,867 | 50.1 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 38,446 | 26,044 | 12,402 | 32.3 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 20,787 | 18,137 | 2,650 | 12.7 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 2,187 | 1,862 | 325 | 14.9 |
| 50,000 or more | 379 | 279 | 100 | 26.4 |
| **Median Income —** | | | | |
| **15 - 19 years** | | **$ 1,934** | **$ 1,667** | |
| **20 - 24 years** | | **$ 7,860** | **$ 4,951** | |
| **AGES 25 to 44 Years** | **689,918** | **388,250** | **301,668** | **43.7** |
| Less than $2,000 | 64,953 | 13,577 | 51,376 | 79.1 |
| 2,000 to 5,999 | 117,345 | 36,195 | 81,150 | 69.2 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 115,638 | 45,590 | 70,048 | 60.6 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 135,242 | 73,488 | 61,754 | 45.7 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 184,085 | 151,089 | 32,996 | 17.9 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 62,933 | 59,198 | 3,735 | 5.9 |
| 50,000 or more | 9,722 | 9,113 | 609 | 6.3 |
| **Median income —** | | | | |
| **25 to 34 years** | | **$14,548** | **$ 6,846** | |
| **35 to 44 years** | | **$19,366** | **$ 7,217** | |
| **AGES 45 to 64 Years** | **415,385** | **233,521** | **181,864** | **43.8** |
| Less than $2,000 | 37,832 | 7,014 | 30,818 | 79.1 |
| 2,000 to 5,999 | 76,736 | 22,761 | 53,975 | 69.2 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 61,678 | 23,338 | 38,340 | 60.6 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 65,344 | 33,521 | 31,823 | 45.7 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 105,633 | 83,443 | 22,190 | 17.9 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 56,006 | 52,074 | 3,932 | 5.9 |
| 50,000 or more | 12,156 | 11,370 | 786 | 6.3 |
| **Median Income —** | | | | |
| **45 - 54 years** | | **$20,037** | **$ 7,442** | |
| **55 - 64 years** | | **$16,425** | **$ 5,805** | |
| **AGES 65 and Over** | **285,920** | **126,468** | **159,452** | **55.8** |
| Less than $2,000 | 70,290 | 4,095 | 26,195 | 81.5 |
| 2,000 to 5,999 | 130,179 | 44,894 | 85,285 | 70.3 |
| 6,000 to 9,999 | 63,365 | 35,410 | 27,955 | 62.2 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 31,974 | 20,127 | 11,847 | 49.0 |
| 15,000 to 24,999 | 19,891 | 13,856 | 6,035 | 21.0 |
| 25,000 to 49,999 | 8,052 | 6,317 | 1,735 | 7.0 |
| 50,000 or more | 2,169 | 1,769 | 400 | 6.0 |
| **Median Income — Unavailable** | | | | |

Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table V-3. Median Earnings of Full-Time Year-Round Workers Age 25 & Over by Educational Attainment, Oregon: 1979**

| Years of School Completed | Median Earnings | | Female's Earnings as Percent of Male's |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | |
| **Total, All Educational Levels Wage or Salary Income Age 25-65+** | **$10,005** | **$17,505** | **57.0** |
| Elementary School: | | | |
| Less Than 8 Years | 8,065 | 16,665 | 48.4 |
| High School: | | | |
| 9-11 Years | 9,005 | 18,005 | 50.0 |
| 12 Years | 10,050 | 18,505 | 54.3 |
| College: | | | |
| 13-15 Years | 10,945 | 19,300 | 56.7 |
| 16 Years or More | 13,800 | 21,605 | 63.9 |

*Full-Time Year Round means working 30+ hours/week, 44+ weeks/year
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table V-4. Source of Income by Age for Persons Age 16 & Over, Oregon: 1979**

| Age and Source of Income | Percent with Income | | Median Income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Female | Male |
| **Persons Age 16 and Over** | | | | |
| **Total, All Income Sources** | **100%** | **100%** | **10,005** | **18,005** |
| Wage or Salary Income | 96.1 | 90.5 | 9,955 | 17,505 |
| Non-farm Self-Employment | 6.3 | 13.1 | 5,005 | 11,505 |
| Farm Self-Employment | 1.0 | 4.6 | 690 | 1,505 |
| Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income | 24.4 | 39.5 | 205 | 355 |
| Social Security Income | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2,060 | 2,705 |
| Public Assistance Income | 1.6 | .6 | 1,645 | 1,005 |
| All Other Income | 8.8 | 8.0 | 1,205 | 935 |
| **Persons Age 16-24** | | | | |
| **Total, All Income Sources** | **100%** | **100%** | **8,005** | **11,005** |
| Wage or Salary Income | 98.9 | 96.9 | 7,955 | 10,815 |
| Non-Farm Self-Employment | 1.3 | 4.1 | 5,805 | 8,005 |
| Farm Self-Employment | .3 | 1.0 | 1,355 | 5,380 |
| Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income | 17.1 | 18.5 | 45 | 65 |
| Social Security Income | .8 | .8 | 610 | 1,305 |
| Public Assistance Income | 1.8 | .7 | 1,355 | 365 |
| All Other Income | 3.7 | 15.4 | 440 | 405 |
| **Persons Age 25-44** | | | | |
| **Total, All Income Sources** | **100%** | **100%** | **10,710** | **18,005** |
| Wage or Salary Income | 95.3 | 91.4 | 10,305 | 18,005 |
| Non-Farm Self-Employment | 6.4 | 13.2 | 4,480 | 10,405 |
| Farm Self-Employment | .8 | 3.7 | 255 | 905 |
| Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income | 21.9 | 36.3 | 145 | 205 |
| Social Security Income | 1.1 | .6 | 1,505 | 1,255 |
| Public Assistance | 1.9 | .7 | 1,880 | 1,025 |
| All Other Income | 11.8 | 6.7 | 1,305 | 705 |
| **Persons Age 45-64** | | | | |
| **Total, All Income Sources** | **100%** | **100%** | **10,925** | **21,062** |
| Wage or Salary Income | 92.7 | 87.6 | 10,305 | 20,005 |
| Non-Farm Self-Employment | 8.9 | 15.9 | 5,615 | 13,390 |
| Farm Self-Employment | 1.8 | 7.1 | 780 | 1,730 |
| Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income | 32.3 | 52.3 | 605 | 855 |
| Social Security Income | 1.9 | .9 | 1,805 | 1,505 |
| Public Assistance Income | .9 | .4 | 1,215 | 1,565 |
| All Other Income | 6.9 | 10.2 | 1,205 | 2,195 |
| **Persons Age 65 and Over** | | | | |
| **Total, All Income Sources** | **100%** | **100%** | **9,905** | **16,325** |
| Wage or Salary Income | 85.8 | 71.2 | 8,005 | 14,485 |
| Non-Farm Self-Employment | 13.2 | 23.6 | 3,505 | 10,005 |
| Farm Self-Employment | 2.3 | 13.1 | 1,805 | 2,630 |
| Interest, Dividend or Net Rental Income | 47.9 | 62.4 | 1,525 | 2,355 |
| Social Security Income | 59.8 | 48.3 | 2,645 | 3,730 |
| Public Assistance Income | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1,965 | 1,505 |
| All Other Income | 4.1 | 15.3 | 1,675 | 3,245 |

Note: Percentages do not add to 100% because many people have more than one source of income
Data limited to persons with income
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Median Earnings of Income From All Sources by Age: 1979**
**(Summary of all sources from Table V-4)**

| Income | Female | Male | Female's Earnings as Percent of Male's |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Ages:** | **10,005** | **18,005** | **58.1%** |
| 16 to 24 years | 8,005 | 11,005 | 72.7 |
| 25 to 44 years | 10,710 | 18,005 | 59.5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 10,925 | 21,062 | 51.9 |
| 65 years and over | 9,905 | 16,325 | 60.7 |

Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table V-5. Family Income by Type of Family & Age of Children, Oregon: 1979**

| Presence of Children and Income | Married Couple Families | Female-Headed Families | Male-Headed Families |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FAMILIES — WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN** | **601,468** | **79,458** | **22,802** |
| Percent Distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than $5,000 | 3.7 | 23.0 | 10.4 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 10.9 | 27.8 | 16.1 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 13.9 | 21.5 | 16.1 |
| 15,000 to 19,999 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 18.0 |
| 20,000 to 24,999 | 16.6 | 6.7 | 14.2 |
| 25,000 to 34,999 | 21.8 | 5.1 | 15.9 |
| 35,000 to 49,999 | 11.2 | 1.8 | 6.3 |
| 50,000 or more | 5.5 | .7 | 2.9 |
| Median Income — | $21,438 | $9,847 | $16,800 |
| **Families With Own Children Under 18 years** | **291,643** | **55,440** | **11,455** |
| Percent Distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than $5,000 | 3.0 | 28.7 | 12.0 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 6.6 | 30.2 | 17.3 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 11.9 | 21.4 | 16.2 |
| 15,000 to 19,999 | 17.5 | 11.2 | 20.5 |
| 20,000 to 24,999 | 19.3 | 4.5 | 14.3 |
| 25,000 to 34,999 | 24.6 | 2.7 | 13.2 |
| 35,000 to 49,999 | 11.6 | .8 | 3.6 |
| 50,000 or more | 5.5 | .5 | 2.8 |
| Median Income — | | | $15,990 |
| Female in Labor Force | $25,047 | $10,255 | |
| Female Not in Labor Force | $20,529 | $ 4,503 | |
| **Families With Own Children Under 6 years** | **136,527** | **20,529** | **4,201** |
| Percent Distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than $5,000 | 4.0 | 47.0 | 18.7 |
| 5,000 to 9,999 | 8.8 | 31.7 | 25.3 |
| 10,000 to 14,999 | 16.3 | 13.5 | 21.8 |
| 15,000 to 19,999 | 22.2 | 4.9 | 18.4 |
| 20,000 to 24,999 | 20.5 | 1.5 | 8.4 |
| 25,000 to 34,999 | 19.2 | .8 | 6.0 |
| 35,000 to 49,999 | 6.1 | .3 | 1.1 |
| 50,000 or more | 2.9 | .3 | .3 |
| Median Income — | | | $ 11,125 |
| Female In Labor Force | $21,298 | $ 7,441 | |
| Female Not In Labor Force | $18,592 | $ 3,906 | |

Source 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 238

**Table VI-1. Persons in Poverty by Age, Oregon: 1979**

| Age and Sex | Number Above Poverty | Number Below Poverty | Percent in Poverty* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Females Age 16 and Over** | **890,500** | **116,940** | **11.6** |
| Age 16-24 | 164,820 | 36,420 | 18.1 |
| Age 25-44 | 352,480 | 37,960 | 9.7 |
| Age 45-64 | 233,340 | 18,460 | 7.3 |
| Age 65 and Over | 139,860 | 24,100 | 14.7 |
| **Males Age 16 and Over** | **867,300** | **75,280** | **8.0** |
| Age 16-24 | 167,340 | 25,500 | 13.2 |
| Age 25-44 | 363,500 | 27,040 | 6.9 |
| Age 45-64 | 221,460 | 12,280 | 5.2 |
| Age 65 and Over | 115,000 | 10,460 | 8.3 |

*See definition of poverty status
Source Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table VI-2. Persons Age 16 & Over in Poverty by Age & Marital Status, Oregon: 1979**

| Age | Percent in Poverty* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single | Married | Separated | Divorced | Widowed |
| **Females, 16 and Over** | **19.3** | **5.3** | **40.5** | **22.3** | **21.2** |
| Age 16-24 | 17.0 | 8.4 | 50.9 | 36.9 | 21.7 |
| Age 25-44 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 39.8 | 22.3 | 23.8 |
| Age 45-64 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 27.9 | 16.5 | 19.2 |
| Age 65 and Over | 16.8 | 5.4 | 53.5 | 25.3 | 21.7 |
| **Males, 16 and Over** | **14.2** | **5.1** | **13.2** | **10.9** | **15.8** |
| Age 16-24 | 14.4 | 8.9 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 0.0 |
| Age 25-44 | 12.5 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| Age 45-64 | 17.0 | 3.8 | 16.4 | 12.4 | 14.7 |
| Age 65 and Over | 24.7 | 5.6 | 30.4 | 20.6 | 16.4 |

*See definition of poverty status
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table VI-3. Families in Poverty, Oregon: 1979**

| Family Type | Number Above Poverty | Number Below Poverty | Percent in Poverty* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Families** | **650,128** | **53,600** | **7.6** |
| Married-Couple Families | 571,948 | 29,520 | 4.9 |
| Female-Headed Families | 57,193 | 22,265 | 28.0 |
| Male-Headed Families | 19,980 | 2,420 | 10.8 |

*See definition of poverty status
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

**Table VI-3a. Female-Headed Families Below Poverty Level, Oregon: 1979**

| | Total Number | Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent |
| **Female-Headed Families:** | | | |
| **No Spouse Present** | **79,458** | **22,265** | **28.0** |
| Related Children | | | |
| Under 18 years | 103,140 | 40,539 | 39.3 |
| Under 6 years | 29,263 | 16,817 | 57.5 |
| 6-17 years | 73,877 | 23,722 | 32.1 |

Source: 1980 Detailed Population Characteristics, Table 245

**Table VI-4. Persons 16 & Over in Poverty by Age & Labor Force Status, Oregon: 1979**

| Labor Force Status | Percent in Poverty* | |
|---|---|---|
| | Females | Males |
| **Total, Age 16 and Over** | **11.6** | **7.8** |
| In Labor Force | 8.2 | 5.8 |
| Not in Labor Force | 15.1 | 14.5 |
| **Age 16 to 24** | **18.1** | **13.2** |
| In Labor Force | 14.8 | 10.5 |
| Not in Labor Force | 23.2 | 20.6 |
| **Age 25-44** | **9.7** | **6.9** |
| In Labor Force | 7.4 | 5.7 |
| Not in Labor Force | 13.9 | 28.6 |
| **Age 45-64** | **7.3** | **5.3** |
| In Labor Force | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Not in Labor Force | 10.9 | 12.7 |
| **Age 65 and Over** | **14.7** | **7.2** |
| In Labor Force | 5.6 | 2.1 |
| Not in Labor Force | 15.5 | 9.3 |

*See definition of poverty status.
Source: Public Use Microdata Sample

# Definitions

**Age**: The age classification is the age of the person at the person's last birthday.

**Class of Worker**: Class of worker is based on the type of ownership of the employing organization.

*Private wage and salary workers*: Employees of a private company, who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Included are self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

*Employee of own corporation*: Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation.

*Government workers*: Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Persons elected to paid offices are included. Excluded are persons on active duty in the Armed Forces.

*Self-employed workers*: Persons who work for a profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm.

*Unpaid family workers*: Persons who work 15 hours or more without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

**Educational Attainment**: Data on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. It includes elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

**Earnings**: The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from farm and nonfarm sources.

**Family**: Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and who live together as one household; also such persons are considered as members of one family.

*Married-couple family*: A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are counted as members of the same household.

*Male-headed family*: A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female-headed family*: A family with a female householder and no spouse or householder present.

*Own Child*: A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

*Related Child*: An "own-child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse.

**Household Type**: Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions asked on sex and household relationship.

*Family Household*: A household including a family. A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently used: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present.

*Nonfamily Household*: A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with persons not related to him or her.

**Homemaker**: An individual who has worked as an adult primarily without remuneration to care for the home and family, and for that reason has diminished marketable skills.

**Income**: Individual income includes total money income received in calendar year 1979 by persons 15 years and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from: wages and salaries; farm and nonfarm self-employment; interest, dividends, and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions.

Family income is total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over. The lowest income group includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income. Median income figures are based on all families.

**Labor Force Participation**: Persons 16 years and over were classified as to their status in the labor force. Included are members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed civilians.

*Employed*: All civilians 16 years old and over who work at a regular job as a paid employee, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who work 15 or more hours as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business.

*Unemployed*: Civilians 16 years old and over who are not employed and are looking for work or are waiting to be called back to a job from which they have been laid off and are available to accept work.

**Marital Status**: From the 1980 Census, all persons were asked whether they were now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married. Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

*Married*: Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history).

*Spouse Present*: Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

***Spouse Absent***: Includes separated persons and married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

***Separated***: Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

***Widowed***: Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

***Divorced***: Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

***Single***: All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

**Median Age**: The age at which half of the population is older and half is younger.

**Nontraditional Occupation**: Occupations in which women make up twenty-five percent or less of the total number of workers.

**Occupation**: The kind of work persons 16 years old and over were doing at a job or business. Persons working at more than one job are counted only in the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces.

**Parental Status**: The presence at home of a child or children under 18, including stepchildren and adopted children. It excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and foster children. Women and families with children are classified by age of youngest child, even though they may also have older children.

**Poverty Status**: Families and persons are classified as below the poverty level by comparing their total income to a federal government definition of poverty which is calculated according to family size, number of children, and age of family householder or individual.

> The official poverty measure judges members of a family to be poor if the family has a cash income (counted before taxes are subtracted) that is less than three times the cost of a nutritionally adequate but minimum diet and indexed to reflect price increases.

**Single Parent**: An individual who is unmarried or legally separated from a spouse, and has a minor child or children for which the parent has custody or joint custody.

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